

## PAIR RCA 809's PUTS OVER 100 WATTS IN ANTENNA

### RCA 1852 AND 1853 HAVE HIGH GAIN UP TO 60 MEGACYCLES

Ideal for Experimental Amateur and Television Receivers



RCA 1852 and 1853

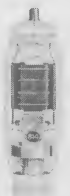
Announcement of two high gain experimental type receiving tubes by RCA has made it possible for the amateur to obtain good efficiencies at ultra high frequencies, either for experimental or television receivers. The RCA 1852 has the extremely high grid-plate transconductance of 9000 micromhos, while the 1853 has a grid-plate transconductance of 5000 micromhos. The 1853, because of its extended cut-off characteristic, is especially suitable for use in r-f or i-f stages of receivers employing automatic gain control.

The electrode assembly of the 1852 and 1853 has a special shielded lead construction to permit bringing out the control-grid lead to a base pin rather than to a pin cap. With this construction, it has been possible to

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

### RCA 814 GIVES GOOD OUTPUT WITH LOW DRIVING POWER

130 Watts Realized for Class "C" Telegraphic Conditions



RCA 814

For the amateur radio transmitter owner who desires the utmost in efficiency for medium powered rigs, the RCA 814 will be found to be the logical answer. Utilizing the principle of directed electron beams and featuring low power absorption by the screen, efficient suppressor action is supplied by space charge effects produced between the screen and plate. The resultant high power sensitivity makes this tube especially suited for use as an r-f amplifier, oscillator and frequency multiplier. In class "C" service, it is capable of giving a power output of 130 watts or better, with a driving power of 1.5 watts. The net price is \$17.50.

#### Rating—Class "C" Telegraphy

DC Plate Voltage.....	1250
DC Screen No. 2 Voltage.....	300
DC Screen No. 1 Voltage.....	300
DC Plate Current.....	150 M. A.
Plate Input.....	180 Watts Max.
Plate Dissipation.....	50 Watts Max.

### EXCELLENT ECONOMY OBTAINED THROUGH LOW DRIVING POWER AND TUBE COST

Have 76 Watt Output When Used in Plate-Modulated Telephony Circuit

#### TT-3 Manual



A book that should be in the library of every radio amateur is the new RCA TT-3 Transmitting Tube Handbook. This 192-page manual gives the complete operating data of all RCA Tubes of the air-cooled type which are used for transmitting purposes. Also included are sections on installation requirements, ratings, transmitter design considerations, and many other useful subjects. All RCA Transmitting Tube Distributors have this book in stock. Be sure and ask for your copy, the largest 25 cents worth you can buy.

#### Legend

- C<sub>1</sub> = 0.001  $\mu$ f, MICA
- C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>5</sub> = 0.01  $\mu$ f, MICA
- C<sub>6</sub> = 100  $\mu$ f MIDGET
- C<sub>7</sub> = 1.0  $\mu$ f/METER†
- C<sub>8</sub> = 25  $\mu$ f MIDGET
- C<sub>9</sub>, C<sub>12</sub>, C<sub>13</sub>, C<sub>24</sub> = 0.002  $\mu$ f, MICA
- C<sub>10</sub>, C<sub>11</sub> = 0.01  $\mu$ f, MICA
- C<sub>14</sub> = 1.5  $\mu$ f/METER†
- C<sub>15</sub> = 0.002  $\mu$ f, 1000 V. MICA
- C<sub>16</sub>, C<sub>18</sub>, C<sub>19</sub> = 0.01  $\mu$ f, MICA
- C<sub>17</sub> = 1.0  $\mu$ f/METER/SECTION†
- C<sub>20</sub> = 0.002  $\mu$ f, 2000 V. MICA
- C<sub>21</sub>, C<sub>22</sub> = 6.7  $\mu$ f (APPROX.), 4000 V.
- C<sub>23</sub> = 1.5  $\mu$ f/METER/SECTION†
- R<sub>1</sub> = 75000 OHMS, 1 WATT
- R<sub>2</sub> = 2.0-VOLT, 60-MA. PILOT LAMP
- R<sub>3</sub> = 400 OHMS, 5 WATTS
- R<sub>4</sub> = 10000 OHMS, 1 WATT
- R<sub>5</sub> = 250 OHMS, 5 WATTS
- R<sub>6</sub> = 15000 OHMS, 2 WATTS
- R<sub>7</sub> = 1600 OHMS, 20 WATTS#
- R<sub>8</sub> = 250 OHMS, 20 WATTS
- R<sub>9</sub> = 40 OHMS, C.T., WIRE-WOUND
- XL = CRYSTAL OF FREQUENCY "f"
- L<sub>1</sub> = SEE NOTE\*\*
- L<sub>2</sub> = TUNE FOR f, 2f, or 4f (807)†
- L<sub>3</sub> = TUNE FOR 2f or 4f (6L6, 6L6-G)†
- L<sub>4</sub> = TUNE TO SAME FREQUENCY AS L<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1</sub>, OR DOUBLE THAT FREQUENCY
- L<sub>5</sub>, L<sub>6</sub> = TUNE TO FREQUENCY OF L<sub>2</sub>C<sub>14</sub>
- V<sub>3</sub> = R-F CHOKE
- S = S.P.S.T. SWITCH#
- X = INSERT KEYING RELAY HERE
- V<sub>1</sub> = TRITET CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR AND HARMONIC GENERATOR\*\*
- V<sub>2</sub> = R-F AMPLIFIER OR DOUBLER
- V<sub>3</sub>, V<sub>4</sub> = R-F POWER AMPLIFIER

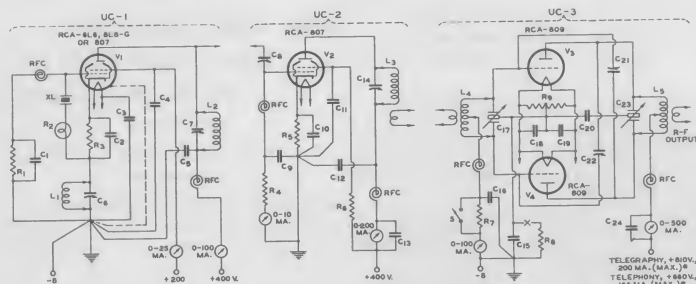


RCA 809

The RCA 809, recently announced to amateurs, is rapidly finding favor because of its outstanding performance and economical net price of \$2.50.

The diagram at the lower left shows a simple, 3-stage transmitter that is capable of operating on any of the amateur bands down to and including 10 meters, by means of 4 or 5 plug-in coils. It is an excellent tube arrangement for the beginner, who can later use stage UC-3 to drive another, more powerful stage. The push-pull 809's are capable of driving push-pull, plate-modulated 806's operating at an input of one kilowatt.

A single 809 makes an excellent final amplifier for a low-power transmitter, as well as a buffer or doubler to drive a larger tube. As an amplifier, the 809 will drive a single, plate-modulated 806, or a push-pull stage using 203-A's, 805's, 838's, or 211's. As a doubler, it will drive a single-ended stage using the 203-A, 211, 805, 808, or 838.



**PUSH-PULL 809 HIGH-FREQUENCY TRANSMITTER**  
Class "C" Plate-Modulated Telephony Power Output 76 Watts\*  
Class "C" Telegraphy Power Output 110 Watts\*

\* Approximate.

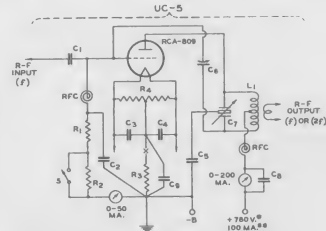
† This high plate-supply voltage should not be used except with cathode bias, as shown. Without cathode bias, the supply voltage should be reduced to 750 volts, for telegraphy, and to 800 volts, for telephony.

# Close switch "S" for telegraph service; open "S" and increase r-f grid excitation to 64 ma. for plate modulated telephony service.

\*\* See QST for April 1937, for data on Tritet oscillator design, as described by J. J. Lamb. With an 80-meter crystal, L<sub>2</sub>C<sub>7</sub> may be tuned to 20 meters and L<sub>3</sub>C<sub>14</sub> to 10 meters.

† L<sub>2</sub>C<sub>7</sub> may be tuned to the crystal frequency for "straight through" operation if an 807 oscillator is used. The 6L6 and 6L6-G should be tuned to the second or higher harmonic of the crystal.

‡ Capacitance in actual use.



**SINGLE-TUBE R-F AMPLIFIER OR FREQUENCY DOUBLER**  
Amplifier Power Output 55 Watts\*  
Doubler Power Output 25 Watts\*  
UC-5

- C<sub>1</sub> = 0.0005  $\mu$ f, MICA
- C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>8</sub> = 0.002  $\mu$ f, MICA
- C<sub>5</sub>, C<sub>9</sub> = 0.002  $\mu$ f, 1000 VOLTS, MICA
- C<sub>6</sub> = 6.7  $\mu$ f (APPROX.), 2000 VOLTS†

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

# HAM TIPS FROM RCA

## ELECTRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RCA 809

RCA 809 is a three-electrode, high-mu, transmitting tube of the thoriated-tungsten filament type for use as a radio-frequency amplifier, oscillator, frequency multiplier, or class B modulator. Because of its high perveance, the 809 can be operated at high plate efficiency with low driving power. The plate connection is brought out through a separate seal at the top of the bulb to provide good insulation. The internal structure of the 809 permits operation at maximum ratings at frequencies as high as 60 megacycles. The maximum plate dissipation rating is 25 watts for class C telegraph and class B services. The 809 has a ceramic base.

### CHARACTERISTICS AND RATINGS

Filament Volts (AC or DC)	6.3	Grid-Plate Capacitance	6.7 $\mu\text{f}$
Filament Amperes	2.5	Grid-Filament Capacitance	5.7 $\mu\text{f}$
Amplification Factor	50	Plate-Filament Capacitance	0.9 $\mu\text{f}$

### MAXIMUM RATING AND TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

#### As Plate-Modulated R-F Power Amplifier—Class "C" Telephony

Carrier conditions per tube for use with a max. modulation factor of 1.0

DC Plate Voltage	600 max. Volts
DC Grid Voltage	-200 max. Volts
DC Plate Current	83 max. Milliamperes
DC Grid Current	35 max. Milliamperes
Plate Input	50 max. Watts
Plate Dissipation	17.5 max. Watts

#### TYPICAL OPERATION:

DC Plate Voltage	500	600	Volts
DC Grid Voltage	-160	-160	Volts
Peak R-F Grid Voltage	250	250	Volts
DC Plate Current	83	83	Milliamperes
DC Grid Current (Approx.)	32	32	Milliamperes
Grid Resistor	5000	5000	Ohms
Driving Power (Approx.)	7.2	7.2	Watts
Power Output (Approx.)	30	38	Watts

Grid voltages are given with respect to the mid-point of filament operated on AC. If DC is used, each stated value of grid voltage should be decreased by 4.5 volts and the circuit returns made to the negative end of the filament.

#### As R-F Power Amplifier and Oscillator—Class "C" Telegraphy

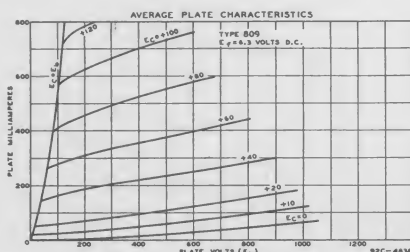
Key-down conditions per special tube without modulation††

DC Plate Voltage	750 max. Volts
DC Grid Voltage	-200 max. Volts
DC Plate Current	100 max. Milliamperes
DC Grid Current	35 max. Milliamperes
Plate Input	75 max. Watts
Plate Dissipation	25 max. Watts

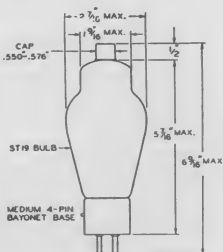
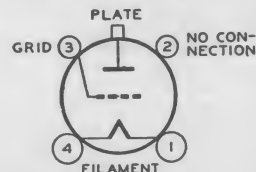
#### TYPICAL OPERATION:

DC Plate Voltage	500	750	Volts
DC Grid Voltage	-50	-60	Volts
Peak R-F Grid Voltage	135	140	Volts
DC Plate Current	100	100	Milliamperes
DC Grid Current (Approx.)	20	20	Milliamperes
Grid Resistor	2500	3000	Ohms
Driving Power (Approx.)	2.5	2.5	Watts
Power Output (Approx.)	35	55	Watts

††Modulation essentially negative may be used if the positive peak of the audio-frequency envelope does not exceed 115% of the carrier conditions.



### Top View of Socket Connections



## INSTALLATION AND APPLICATION

The base pins of the RCA-809 fit the standard 4-contact socket, such as the RCA type UR-542A. The socket should be installed so that the tube will operate in a vertical position with the base down. If it is necessary to place the tube in a horizontal position, the socket should be mounted with the filament-pin openings one vertically above the other so that the plate will be in a vertical plane (on edge).

## Pair RCA 809's Puts Over 100 Watts in Antenna

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

$C_7 = 0.75 \mu\text{f}/\text{METER}/\text{SECTION} \dagger$   
 $R_1 = 1500 \text{ OHMS}, 2 \text{ WATTS}$   
 $R_2 = 2500 \text{ OHMS}, 2 \text{ WATTS}$   
 $R_3 = 250 \text{ OHMS}, 10 \text{ WATTS}$   
 $R_4 = 40 \text{ OHMS}, \text{C.T.}, \text{WIRE-}$

WOUND  
 $\text{RFC} = \text{R-F CHOKE}$   
 $L_1 = \text{TUNE TO FREQ. "F" or } 2\text{f"}$   
 $X = \text{INSERT KEYING RELAY HERE}$   
 $S = \text{S.P.S.T. SWITCH} \P$

\* Approximate.  
 $\#$  The extra 30 volts is for the cathode bias developed across  $R_3$ ; reduce to 630 V. for plate-modulated service.

$\#\#$  Maximum for unmodulated class C r-f amplifier service; reduce to 83 ma. for plate-modulated service.

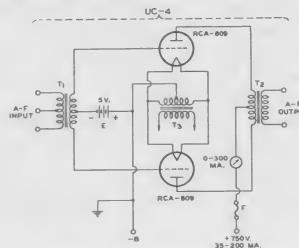
\*\* Maximum for class C r-f doubler service.

$\dagger C_6$  is not required for frequency doubling.

$\dagger$  Capacitance in actual use.

$\P$  When tube is used as an unmodulated r-f amplifier, close switch "S"; as a frequency doubler and as a plate-modulated r-f amplifier, open "S" and increase r-f excitation to obtain rated d-c grid current.

Two 809's in class B audio service are capable of plate modulating 100% an r-f stage having a d-c plate input up to 200 watts (approx.). Four 809's in push-pull-parallel will deliver 200 watts of audio power and will modulate a transmitter operating with about 400 watts input. Class B 809's are the logical amateur choice for high audio power at low cost.



### CLASS "B" MODULATOR OR A-F POWER AMPLIFIER A-F Power Output 100 Watts\* UC-4

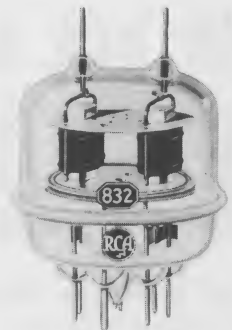
$T_1 = \text{INPUT TRANSFORMER}$   
 $T_2 = \text{OUTPUT TRANSFORMER; PRIMARY IMPEDANCE } 8400 \text{ OHMS, PLATE-TO-PLATE}$   
 $T_3 = 6.3\text{-VOLT}, 5.0\text{-AMPERE, C.T., FILAMENT TRANSFORMER}$   
 $F = \frac{1}{4} \text{ A. HIGH-VOLTAGE FUSE}$   
 \* Approximate.

NOTE: When the plate supply is 500 volts, the power output is 60 watts, the plate-to-plate load impedance is 5200 ohms, and "E" should be omitted. Zero-bias operation is recommended only where the plate-supply voltage does not exceed 500 volts. Push-pull 2A3's, self-biased, are suitable for the driver stage.

## 832 IDEAL FOR LINE-OF-SIGHT TRANSMITTERS

Operate at good efficiency up to 300 megacycles

A new "double" beam power transmitting tube, designed for ultra-high frequency work is now available to experimenters through RCA Tube Distributors. This new tube contains two



RCA-832

beam power units in one envelope. It is designed primarily for use as a push-pull u-h-f power amplifier with maximum ratings at wave-lengths as short as two meters. With reduced ratings it may be operated at wave-lengths down to one meter.

The excellent performance of the RCA 832 results from its compact, balanced structure and close electrode spacing. Its internal shielding eliminates the need for neutralization in properly designed circuits. Short internal leads minimize internal lead inductance. The terminal arrangement provides excellent insulation and facilitates symmetry of circuit layout.

For use in Class C telegraph service, the RCA 832 has a maximum d-c plate-voltage rating of 400 volts, a maximum total plate input of 36 watts, and a maximum total plate dissipation of 15 watts. The heaters are arranged for operation from either a 6.3- or 12.6-volt supply. The amateur net price is \$28.75.

## RCA 1852 and 1853 Have High Gain Up To 60 Megacycles

(Continued from page 1, col. 1)

keep the grid-plate capacitance as low as that of a similar tube with capped construction. From a circuit standpoint, the proximity of grid pin to cathode pin simplifies wiring and decreases the size of the inductance loop connecting the input circuit to the tube. These are features important at high frequencies because they provide decreased feedback and improved circuit stability.

Both of these tubes use the small 8-pin octal base and have 6.3-volt, 0.45-ampere heater ratings. The amateur net price is only \$1.85 for either tube.

# HAM TIPS

from



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VOL. 1—No. 2

CAMDEN, N. J.

OCTOBER, 1938

## RAPID BAND CHANGE SIMPLIFIED WITH NEW RCA-814

### NEW RCA-813 BEAM POWER TUBE EXCELLENT FOR HIGH POWER RIGS

Delivers 260-Watts Output With Less Than 1-Watt Driving Power



RCA-813

Announcement of a new and powerful beam power output tube—known as the RCA-813—has just been made by all RCA Power Tube Distributors. This new tube, the largest in the RCA beam power amplifier group, requires no neutralization and makes an excellent final amplifier for a quick-band-change, high-

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

### New Method Used For Presenting Circuits

Helps the Amateur to Choose Proper Tube Line-ups

In HAM TIPS for September, 1938, a number of "unit circuits" on the RCA 809 are shown. In this issue other circuits are shown for the RCA-814. Each individual stage, even in the complete transmitter circuit, has been assigned a "UC" number. Each stage is, insofar as practical, designed as an integral unit, more or less independent of the other units.

As more circuits are published in subsequent issues of HAM TIPS, involving different tube types, the perennial question of selecting a tube line-up will be reduced substantially

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

### LOW DRIVING POWER REDUCES NUMBER OF TUBES REQUIRED IN EXCITER UNIT

Two-Tube Exciter Provides 10-Meter Operation With 80-Meter Crystal

### WIN \$5.00!

Is your transmitter 100% RCA Tubed?

If so, send us a photograph and a short description of it. Each month, one or more 100% RCA Tubed Transmitter Photos will be published in HAM TIPS. Those published win \$5.00 cash!



RCA-814

The new RCA-814 Beam Power Tetrode is the answer for a band-switching transmitter having real power-output capabilities—130-watts output in class C telephony and nearly 90 watts in class C plate-modulated telephony service. Band-switching problems are encountered mainly in

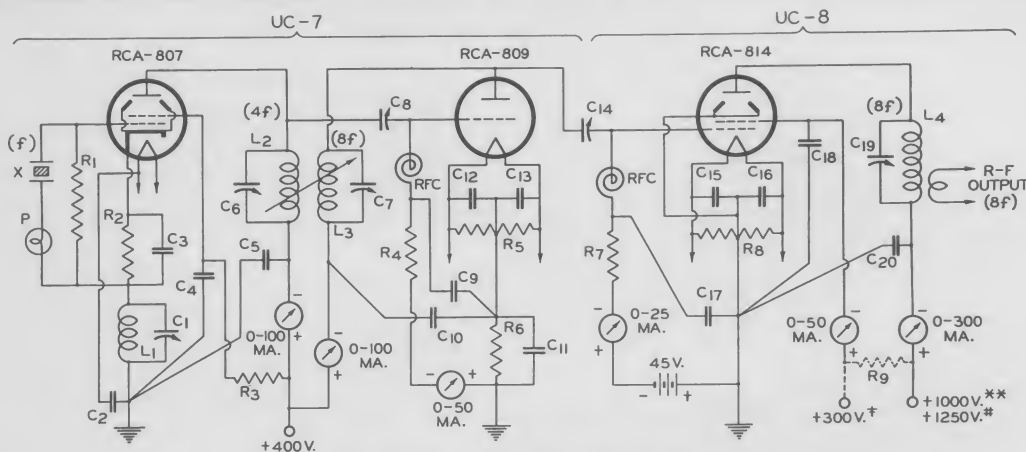
the exciter unit, therefore simplifying the exciter is the first step in their successful solution. Because the 814 requires negligible driving power, it can be driven directly from the crystal oscillator stage on 160, 80 and 40 meters, using crystals operating on the fundamental frequency desired. For 10- and 20-meter operation, a two-tube exciter is adequate, even with an 80-meter crystal.

### Uses Tritet Oscillator

A diagram of a three-tube, 10-meter rig is shown in unit circuits 7 and 8. The exciter unit consists of a combination Tritet crystal oscillator and Reinartz' Harmonic Generator. The 10-meter plate tank of the 809 multiplier is magnetically coupled back to the 20-meter plate tank of the 807 crystal oscillator. When inductances  $L_2$  and  $L_3$  are correctly polarized, a considerable gain in the 10-meter output of the 809 is obtained. Reversing the connections to one of the plate coils (but not both) will provide correct operation, if the connections are incorrect initially.

The ease with which band-changing can be accomplished is apparent from the circuit. The cathode coil of the 807 ( $L_1$ ) does not have to be changed so long as 80-meter crystals are used. With a little experimenting to obtain the proper degree of coupling, coils  $L_2$  and  $L_3$  can be wound on

(Continued on page 2, column 3)



### 30-MEGACYCLE TRANSMITTER

Class C Plate-Modulated Telephony Power Output 87 Watts\*  
Class C Telephony Power Output 130 Watts\*

$C_1 = 75 \mu\text{f}$ , MIDGET  
 $C_2$  TO  $C_3 = 0.005 \mu\text{f}$ , MICA  
 $C_4 = 25 \mu\text{f}$ , MIDGET†  
 $C_5 = 15 \mu\text{f}$ , MIDGET†  
 $C_6 = 50 \mu\text{f}$ , MIDGET  
 $C_7$  TO  $C_{13} = 0.005 \mu\text{f}$ , MICA  
 $C_{14} = 35 \mu\text{f}$ , MIDGET  
 $C_{15}$  TO  $C_{17} = 0.002 \mu\text{f}$ , MICA  
 $C_{18} = 0.001 \mu\text{f}$ , MICA, 2000 VOLTS\*\*  
 $C_{19} = 0.01 \mu\text{f}$ , MICA, 500 VOLTS#  
 $C_{20} = 15 \mu\text{f}$ , 3000 VOLTS†  
 $C_{21} = 0.002 \mu\text{f}$ , 3000 VOLTS  
 $R_1 = 0.1 \text{ MEGOHM}$ , 0.5 WATT  
 $R_2 = 500 \text{ OHMS}$ , 2 WATTS  
 $R_3 = 30,000 \text{ OHMS}$ , 2 WATTS (NOTE 2)

$R_4 = 2000 \text{ OHMS}$ , 2 WATTS  
 $R_5 = 40 \text{ OHMS}$ , C.T., WIRE-WOUND  
 $R_6 = 200 \text{ OHMS}$ , 5 WATTS  
 $R_7 = 10,000 \text{ OHMS}$ , 2 WATTS\*\*  
 $R_8 = 3500 \text{ OHMS}$ , 1 WATT†  
 $R_9 = 50 \text{ OHMS}$ , C.T., WIRE-WOUND  
 $R_{10} = 40,000 \text{ OHMS}$ , 25 WATTS†  
 $L_1 = 6 \mu\text{h}$ , FOR CRYSTAL FREQ. = f  
 $L_2 = 4.8 \mu\text{h}$ , TUNED TO 8f (NOTE 1)  
 $L_3 = 3 \mu\text{h}$ , TUNED TO 8f (NOTE 1)  
 $L_4 = 1.37 \mu\text{h}$ , TUNED TO 8f  
RFC = R-F CHOKE  
P = 2.0-VOLT, 60-MA. PILOT LAMP  
X = 80-METER CRYSTAL OF FREQUENCY f

\* Approximate.

† See text.

\*\* For plate-modulated telephony.

# For CW telephony.

‡ Screen voltage for telephony should be obtained from a separate, fixed-voltage source; for telephony, by means of  $R_9$ .

NOTE 1:  $L_2$  and  $L_3$  must be properly polarized for correct operation.

NOTE 2: If the 807 is keyed for "break-in" operation, its screen voltage should be obtained from a fixed-voltage source of 200 volts, and not through  $R_9$ .

NOTE 3: The "Tritet" type of crystal oscillator circuit was originally described by Mr. J. J. Lamb in "QST."



## Form No. 3834



# HAM TIPS

from



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VOL. 1—No. 3

CAMDEN, N. J.

NOVEMBER, 1938

## PUSH-PULL RCA-810'S DELIVER 750 WATTS TO ANTENNA

### 50-WATT RIGS ARE EASILY MODERNIZED WITH NEW RCA-810

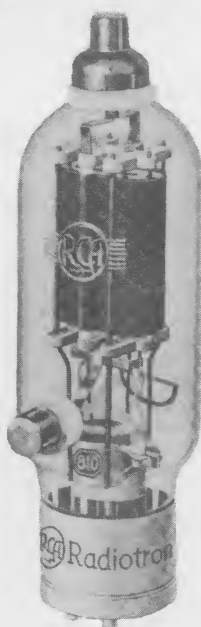
#### Only Minor Changes Needed in Transmitter

An important feature of the new RCA-810 is its suitability for the amateur who is now using tubes of the so-called "50-watt" class and who wishes to increase his power without completely re-building his transmitter, according to engineers of the RCA Commercial Engineering Division.

"In general," they explained, "this new tube can be used to replace a '50-watter' with only minor circuit changes, including the neutralizing adjustment. If the existing plate supply delivers only 1250 volts, but has ample current capacity, the higher plate-current rating of the RCA-810 can be used to increase the plate input from 220 to 310 watts. If the plate supply is changed so that it will deliver 2000 volts at 250 milliamperes, the power input can be increased from 220 to 500 watts, in class C telephony service.

"At the higher voltages, some additional driving power will be needed, but this can usually be obtained without any radical changes in the exciter and driver stages."

### POWER TO SPARE!



The RCA-810 is a big, husky triode that has "what it takes." New design features give it outstanding performance while RCA manufacturing facilities bring it to you at the unusually attractive price of \$13.50, Amateur Net.

### NEW HIGH-MU TRIODE REDUCES COST OF ONE K.W. AMATEUR TRANSMITTER

High Perveance Insures Excellent Plate Efficiency—Amateur Net Price \$13.50 Each

### NEW TUBES

#### RCA-1616

The RCA-1616 is a high-vacuum, half-wave rectifier tube of the coated filament type. It is quick-heating and is particularly useful in high-voltage devices where plate and filament voltages are applied simultaneously under full-load conditions. In single-phase circuits, full-wave rectification is obtained by using two of these types. Net price \$5.75.

#### Tentative Ratings

Filament Voltage (AC).....2.5 Volts  
Filament Current......5 Amperes  
Peak Inverse Voltage.....5500 max. Volts  
Peak Plate Current......0.8 max. Ampere  
Surge Current\*.....2.5 max. Amperes  
Average Plate Current.....0.13 max. Ampere  
\*Equipment should be designed so that this value is not exceeded during switching operation.

#### RCA-1623

The RCA-1623 is a three-electrode oscillator, r-f amplifier, and class B modulator tube having an amplification factor of 20. Except for a lower amplification factor, the RCA-1623 is similar to the RCA 809. The RCA-1623 employs a filament of the thoriated-tungsten type. As a self-excited oscillator in circuits which are subject to unusual conditions of wide plate-load variations, this tube is particularly useful because it is not critical to changes in grid excitation voltage. The 1623 has a maximum plate dissipation of 25 watts for class C telegraph and class B services and may be operated at maximum ratings at frequencies as high as 60 Mc. RCA-1623 has a ceramic base. Net price \$2.50.

#### Tentative Ratings

Filament Voltage (AC or DC).....6.3 Volts  
Filament Current......2.5 Amperes  
Amplification Factor......20  
Direct Inter-electrode Capacitances:  
Grid-Plate......6.7  $\mu$ f  
Grid-Filament......5.6  $\mu$ f  
Plate-Filament......0.9  $\mu$ f

A new high-power triode of traditional RCA quality and of unusually fine performance has just been announced by all RCA Power Tube Distributors. This tube, known as the RCA-810, is of the high-mu triode type and has a number of important design features that make it an exceptional value for the amateur who desires a high-powered rig.

Two RCA-810's in a push-pull circuit will deliver a 750-watt carrier for class C telephony and a 500-watt carrier for plate-modulated telephony. A feature of this new tube is its low driving-power requirements—a single RCA-809 operating as a frequency doubler will furnish ample excitation for one RCA-810.

Two RCA-810's in a class B modulator circuit operating at only 1500 volts, will deliver more than 500 watts of audio power—sufficient to modulate fully a final r-f stage running at an input of one kilowatt.

#### Has Thoriated Filament

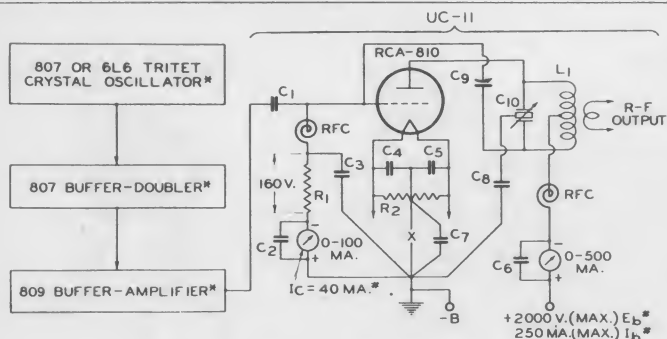
This new triode, economically priced at \$13.50, employs a number of new  
(Continued on page 2, column 1)

### PRICES REDUCED!

Check the following reductions on RCA Power Tubes

TYPE	OLD NET PRICE	NEW NET PRICE
203-A	\$15.00	<b>\$10.00</b>
204-A	97.50	<b>85.00</b>
211	15.00	<b>10.00</b>
803	34.50	<b>28.50</b>
837	8.50	<b>7.50</b>
838	16.00	<b>11.00</b>
845	15.00	<b>10.00</b>
849	135.00	<b>120.00</b>
866-A	4.00	<b>2.50</b>
872	14.00	<b>9.00</b>
872-A	16.50	<b>11.00</b>

Here's your chance to get the finest quality in power tubes at new low prices. See your distributor at once.



**MULTI-BAND CW TRANSMITTER**  
Power Output 375 Watts\*

C<sub>1</sub> = 0.0005  $\mu$ f, MICA, 1500 V.  
C<sub>2</sub> TO C<sub>5</sub> = 0.002  $\mu$ f, MICA  
C<sub>6</sub> = 0.002  $\mu$ f, MICA, 2500 V.  
C<sub>7</sub> = 0.002  $\mu$ f, MICA, 5000 V.  
C<sub>8</sub> = 4.8  $\mu$ f (APPROX.), 7500 V.  
C<sub>9</sub> = 0.75  $\mu$ f/METER/SECTION†  
C<sub>10</sub> = 4000 OHMS, 20 WATTS  
R<sub>1</sub> = 50 OHMS, C.T., WIRE-WOUND  
L<sub>1</sub> = SELECT FOR BAND DESIRED  
RFC = R-F CHOKE

X = INSERT KEYING RELAY HERE

\* Approximate.

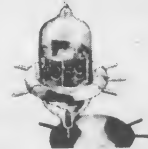
† For this circuit, see "Ham Tips," Sept., 1938, or the RCA Transmitter-Tube Manual TT-3.

‡ For plate-modulated telephony service, reduce E<sub>b</sub> to 1600 V., I<sub>b</sub> to 210 Ma., and increase I<sub>c</sub> to 50 Ma. The power output is approximately 250 watts.

# HAM TIPS from RCA

## RCA FILAMENT TYPE ACORN TUBES FB FOR U.H.F. UNITS

Three New RCA Tubes Ready  
for Experimenters



RCA-957

RCA-957, 958, and 959 are a new series of Acorn tubes having low-current filament cathodes. These tubes are designed particularly for use at the

ultra-high frequencies in compact portable and other battery-operated equipment where economy of filament and plate power as well as size and weight are important factors.

The filaments are designed for 1.25 volts and can be operated without series resistance directly from a single flashlight dry-cell. The excellent performance of these Acorn tubes at ultra-high frequencies is due to an unconventional structure having small size, close electrode spacing, and short terminal connections.

RCA-957 is a triode having a moderately high amplification factor. It may be used as a detector, amplifier, and oscillator. Amateur net price, \$3.00.

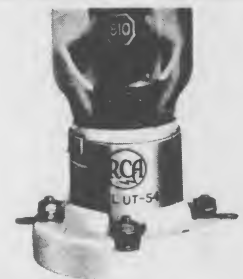
RCA-958 is a triode especially designed for transmitting service as an oscillator and radio-frequency amplifier. It may also be used as an audio power output tube to operate a sensitive loudspeaker. Amateur net price, \$3.00.

RCA-959 is a sharp cut-off pentode well-suited for use as an r-f amplifier and detector. It may also be used as a resistance-coupled a-f amplifier. Amateur net price, \$5.00.

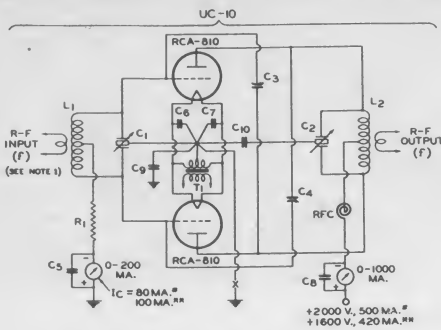
### Tentative Ratings and Characteristics

	RCA-957	958	959
Filament Volts	1.25	1.25	1.25
Filament Curr.	50 M.A.	100 M.A.	50 M.A.
Max. Plate Volts	135	135	135
Max. Sc. Volts	—	—	67.5
Grid Volts	—5	-7.5	-3
Plate Current	2 M.A.	3 M.A.	1.7 M.A.
Screen Current	—	—	0.4 M.A.
Plate Resistance (approx. ohms)	24,600	10,000	800,000
Transconductance (Micronhos)	650	1200	600
Amplification Factor	16	12	480

## STURDY SOCKET



Here's a real socket for all "fifty-watt" size four-prong tubes such as RCA-810, 203-A, etc. Has a heavy glazed porcelain base and large wiping contacts. Model UT-541-A, Amateur Net Price, \$1.75.

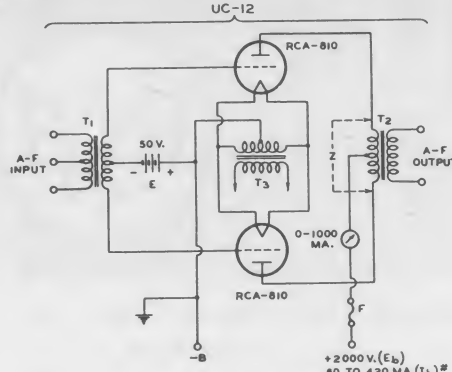


R-F AMPLIFIER, PUSH-PULL RCA-810's

Class C Plate-Modulated Telephony Power Output 500 Watts\*  
Class C Telegraphy Power Output 750 Watts\*

$C_1C_2 = 1.5 \mu\text{f}/\text{METER}/\text{SECTION}$   
 $C_3C_4 = 4.8 \mu\text{f}$  (APPROX.),  
7500 V.  
 $C_5$  TO  $C_6 = 0.002 \mu\text{f}$ , MICA,  
2500 V.  
 $C_7 = 0.002 \mu\text{f}$ , MICA, 5000 V.  
 $R_1 = 2000 \text{ OHMS}$ , 50 WATTS  
 $L_1L_2 = \text{TUNE TO FREQUENCY "F"}$

NOTE 1: R-f power output of driver stage should be about 40 watts\* or 60 watts.\*\*



CLASS B MODULATOR

A-F Power Output 590 Watts\*

$T_1 = \text{INPUT TRANSFORMER:}$   
PLATE-TO-PLATE IMPEDANCE, 1500 OHMS (NOTE 2)  
 $T_2 = \text{OUTPUT TRANSFORMER, } Z = 11,000 \text{ OHMS}$   
 $T_3 = 10\text{-V., } 9\text{-A. C.T. FILAMENT TRANSFORMER}$   
 $F = \frac{1}{4} \text{ A. HIGH-VOLTAGE FUSE}$   
\* Approximate.  
# From zero-signal to steady, full-signal conditions.  
NOTE 1: With  $E_b = 1500 \text{ V.}$ ,  $E_c = -30 \text{ V.}$ ,  $Z = 6600 \text{ ohms}$ ,  $I_b = 80 \text{ to } 500 \text{ Ma.}$ , and the power output is 510 watts.  
NOTE 2: Four 2A3's in push-pull-parallel, Class AB<sub>1</sub>, operating at  $E_b = 300 \text{ V.}$  and  $E_c = -62 \text{ V.}$  (fixed bias), are recommended for the driver stage.

## Push-Pull RCA-810's Deliver 750 Watts To Antenna System

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

design features. One of these is the use of a heavy-duty thoriated-tungsten filament shielded at both ends, inside the graphite plate structure. This construction conserves input power by eliminating bulb bombardment and stray electrons. The grid lead is brought out to a husky metal cap at the side of the bulb. Such construction not only minimizes lead inductance and capacitance, but also improves insulation and simplifies grid-circuit wiring.

### Has Graphite Plate

The sturdy graphite plate of the 810 shows only a barely perceptible red color at the maximum plate-dissipation rating for each class of service. Its neat mechanical structure makes this tube present that clean-cut appearance which adds to the eye-appeal of any transmitter and which is an inherent feature of all RCA Transmitting Tubes.

Circuit UC-11 shows two RCA-810's in a conventional class B modulator arrangement. This makes an economical modulator for a one-kilowatt amateur transmitter.

The new RCA-810 can also be used as a grid-modulated r-f amplifier or as a class B linear r-f amplifier, in which services it will deliver a carrier of about 60 watts.

### Tentative Characteristics and Ratings

Filament Voltage (AC or DC) 10.0  
Filament Current (Amperes) 4.5  
Amplification Factor 35  
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances:  
Grid-Plate 4.8  $\mu\text{f}$   
Grid-Filament 8.7  $\mu\text{f}$   
Plate-Filament 12  $\mu\text{f}$

### DO YOU KNOW THAT—

—RCA tubes are used by broadcast companies because of their reliability? (The average useful life of receiving tubes used by the National Broadcasting Co. is more than 10,000 hours.)

## Typical Circuits for RCA-810 Show Suitable Wiring Constants

### Push-Pull RCA-807's or Single RCA-809 Give Ample Driving Power for Final Amplifier

Three circuits illustrating typical applications of the 810 are shown in diagrams UC-10, UC-11, and UC-12. Recommended circuit constants are given in the legends.

Circuit UC-10 shows a push-pull r-f amplifier capable of almost perfect electrical and mechanical symmetry. A final amplifier stage of this type can be driven by a single 809 operating as a straight amplifier, or by two 807's in push-pull. Keying is shown in the filament-to-ground return lead. If it is desired to key the oscillator for break-in operation, a partial fixed bias of -45 volts should be used, in conjunction with a grid leak resistor ( $R_1$ ) of about 1400 ohms. This amount of fixed bias will protect the 810's against removal of grid excitation when the key is open.

A suggested tube line-up for a multi-band transmitter is shown in conjunction with circuit UC-11, employing a single-ended 810 final

amplifier. For 10-meter operation with an 80-meter crystal, the "Triton" oscillator plate circuit is tuned to 40 meters, the 807 to 20 meters, and the 809 as a doubler to 10 meters. For 20-meter operation with a 40-meter crystal, the oscillator plate circuit can be tuned to 20 meters, the 807 used as a straight 20-meter amplifier to drive the 810, and the 809 stage "jumped" or omitted. Many other operating combinations are possible, depending on the crystal frequency and the desired output frequency.

The 809 stage is needed only for the 10-meter band where a 3.5-Mc. or a 7.0-Mc. crystal is to be employed. With a 10-meter crystal in a 6J5-G triode crystal oscillator, the 807 can be used to drive the 810 directly, thus providing a 3-stage, 10-meter transmitter of respectable power output.

### RCA-810

#### Maximum Ratings and Typical Operating Conditions As R-F Power Amplifier and Oscillator—Class C Telegraphy

Key-down conditions per tube without modulation

DC Plate Voltage	2000 max. Volts
DC Grid Voltage	-500 max. Volts
DC Plate Current	250 max. Milliamperes
DC Grid Current	70 max. Milliamperes
Plate Input	500 max. Watts
Plate Dissipation	125 max. Watts

#### TYPICAL OPERATION:

DC Plate Voltage	1500	2000	Volts
DC Grid Voltage:			
From fixed supply of	-120	-160	Volts
From cathode resistor of	415	550	Ohms
From grid resistor of	3000	4000	Ohms
Peak R-F Grid Voltage	280	330	Volts
DC Plate Current	250	250	Milliamperes
DC Grid Current (Approx.)	40	40	Milliamperes
Driving Power (Approx.)	10	12	Watts
Power Output (Approx.)	275	375	Watts

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VOL. 1—No. 4

CAMDEN, N. J.

DECEMBER, 1938

## ONE-TUBE XTAL RIG GIVES 150-WATT OUTPUT ON C-W

### RCA 806 IS TOPS FOR HIGH-POWER HAM TRANSMITTERS

New enclosed plate increases power at 30 megacycles



RCA-806

Always a leader with amateurs for high-powered transmitters, the RCA 806 is finding even greater favor because of numerous design improvements. A totally enclosed tantalum plate conserves power by eliminating losses from bulb bombardment and stray electrons. At 30 megacycles, this provides the user with 75 watts of additional useful power per tube. As a plate modulated r-f power amplifier, the RCA 806 has a power output of 390 watts per tube with a driving power of only 32 watts. As an r-f power amplifier and oscillator in Class C telegraph service, the power

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

For Television Experimenters



Again RCA gives Television Experimenters new tools for working out their problems. Two of the new Kinescopes have white screens for reproducing black and white pictures. The other one has a green screen and may be used for either television or oscillographic work. The RCA-1899 Monoscope is used for producing test signals.

### HIGH-POWER CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR A REALITY WITH RCA-813 TETRODE

May be plate-modulated with 60% efficiency for carrier output of 100 watts

The long-cherished amateur dream of a one-tube crystal-controlled 'phone or cw transmitter comes very close to being realized with the new RCA-813 beam power tetrode. In plate-modulated service, 100% modulation can be obtained with good linearity, low distortion, and a carrier output of 100 watts! In cw telegraphy service, excellent keying can be accomplished in the screen circuit and a power output of 150 watts can be obtained! In neither case is the r-f crystal current excessive.

### FOUR TELEVISION TUBES ANNOUNCED TO EXPERIMENTERS

Two Kinescopes provide black and white pictures

Three new Kinescopes and an improved Monoscope have just been made available to Amateurs and experimenters by all RCA Power Tube Distributors. These new tubes are:

Amateur Net

- RCA 906-P4 KINESCOPE (3-inch Electrostatic-Deflection Type with White Phosphor) . . . . . \$15.00
- RCA 1802-P1 KINESCOPE (5-inch Electrostatic-Deflection Type with Green Phosphor) . . . . . 23.75
- RCA 1802-P4 KINESCOPE (5-inch Electrostatic-Deflection Type with White Phosphor) . . . . . 27.50
- RCA 1899 MONOSCOPE (Electromagnetic-Deflection Type) . . . . . 95.00

Kinescope 906-P4 (similar to the well-known type 906) is a 3-inch cathode-ray tube which features a white fluorescent screen material for the black-and-white reproduction of television pictures. In addition to its low initial cost, this new type permits

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

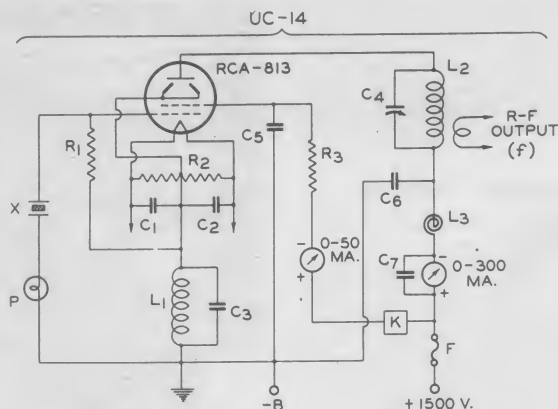
The circuit used to achieve these truly remarkable results is the Reintartz tetrode crystal oscillator arrangement, shown in diagram UC-14. The data given above for plate-modulated operation was obtained at a frequency of 3990 kcs. The data for cw telegraphy was obtained at frequencies of 3510 kcs. and 7150 kcs., with 80- and 40-meter crystals, respectively. The

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

Beam Tetrode



High-Power Sensitivity and a power output in Class C service of 260 watts make the RCA-813 an excellent tube for medium power rigs. Elimination of neutralization in adequately shielded circuits and a driving power of less than 1 watt are other important features.



### One-Tube CW or 'Phone Transmitter

Plate-Modulated Telephony Power Output 100 Watts  
CW Telegraphy Power Output 150 Watts

C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub> = 0.002 μf, MICA  
C<sub>4</sub> = 0.0001 μf, MICA  
C<sub>5</sub> = 1.5 μf, PER METER  
C<sub>6</sub> = 0.001 μf, 2000V. MICA  
C<sub>7</sub> = 0.002 μf, 5000V. MICA  
R<sub>1</sub> = 30,000 OHMS, WIRE-WOUND  
R<sub>2</sub> = 50 OHMS, C.T., WIRE-WOUND  
R<sub>3</sub> = 50,000 OHMS, 25 WATTS  
L<sub>1</sub> = 100 TURNS No. 24 D.C.C. on 1 1/4" Diameter Form

L<sub>2</sub> = FOR FREQUENCY "f"  
L<sub>3</sub> = R-F CHOKE, 250 MA. D.C.  
F = 1/4 A. HIGH-VOLTAGE FUSE  
K = SEE NOTE  
X = CRYSTAL, FREQUENCY "f"  
P = 2.0-VOLT, 60-MA. PILOT LAMP  
NOTE: "K" is a high-voltage keying relay, insulated for 2500 Volts. Do not use an ordinary key in this position under any circumstances.



# HAM TIPS from RCA

## Four Television Tubes Announced To Experimenters

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

of low circuit cost due to the low voltage at which its Anode No. 2 can be operated—only 600 volts. This feature is the result of improved electron-gun construction and the use of a conductive inner-bulb coating. The conductive coating minimizes deflecting-plate loading and prevents drifting of the pattern with changes in control-grid bias.

### Two 5-inch Kinescopes

Kinescopes 1802-P1 and 1802-P4 are 5-inch cathode-ray tubes of the double-electrostatic-deflection type. These tubes are similar except for their fluorescent screens. The 1802-P4 has the new white-fluorescent screen, while the 1802-P1 has the standard green screen. Both types have an improved electron-gun construction and a conductive inner-bulb coating. The 1802-P1, being designed for television as well as for oscillographs, is especially good for the latter application due to the brilliant pattern and small spot-size it produces. In either tube, the deflection sensitivity is such that the beam may be deflected across the entire screen with no more voltage than is required for full deflection on 3-inch cathode-ray tubes.

### Improved Monoscope

Monoscope RCA-1899 is a special form of cathode-ray tube used mainly for testing the performance of television equipment. In the operation of this tube, an electron beam is made to scan a test pattern printed on an electrode located in the screen end of the bulb. As a result of secondary-emission effects produced by the scanning of the pattern, the tube generates a video signal. This signal, after amplification, is useful for testing television equipment and for demonstrating television principles.

## RCA 806 Is Tops For High-Power Ham Transmitters

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

output is approximately 450 watts per tube with 20 watts driving power.

Supplementing its fine performance is the mechanical design of the RCA 806. The filament structure and grid assembly are both double collar mounted, while rugged supports prevent possible glass fractures. Every precaution has been made to make the RCA 806 an outstandingly sturdy high-powered tube. It's tops in performance and tops in construction.

The low net price of \$22.00, plus the many fine features of this tube, is making it a great favorite for replacement use. Your RCA Parts Distributor will be glad to give you further details pertaining to this fine RCA tube.

## Uses Pair RCA 813's

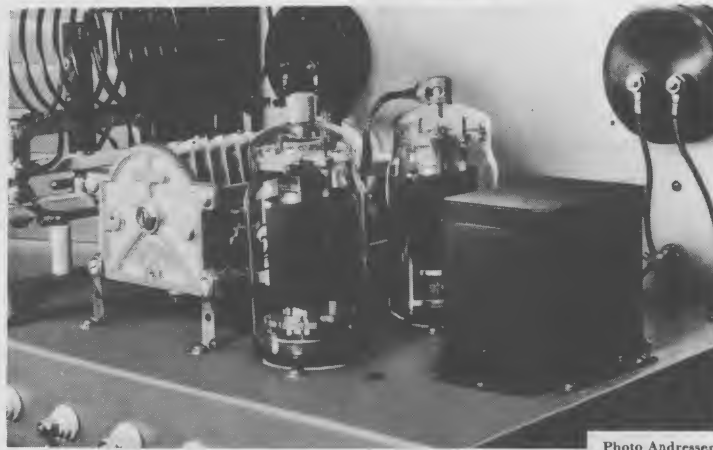


Photo Addressen

First prize winner in "Ham Tips" 100% RCA Tubed Transmitter photo contest is Richard T. Parks, Jr., of Alameda, California, owner of amateur radio station W6PHS. The illustration shows the final amplifier using push-pull RCA-813's.

## V-CUT CRYSTALS

Greatly Reduce Frequency Drift



Unusually high-power output, plus an extremely low temperature coefficient, make the RCA V-Cut Crystals ideal for amateur use. Crystals are supplied within 0.1% of specified frequency and are calibrated to an accuracy of 0.005% at calibration temperature. Temperature coefficient is 4 cycles or less per million per degree of centigrade on all bands. They are ideal for operation at the edge of amateur bands where extreme stability is required. RCA V-Cut Crystals are not to be confused with the usual amateur-type crystal and are supplied and calibrated on order only. Your RCA Amateur Equipment Distributor will be glad to furnish these units at the following prices, which include holder and calibration. (Allow two weeks for delivery after your distributor has placed order with us.)

Amateur Net  
160, 80 and 40-meter band crystals \$18.00  
20-meter band crystals (up to 15 megacycle for doubling to high frequency end of 10-meter band) 22.00

## RCA SOCKETS

Sturdy, well-built RCA sockets are available for many Transmitting tubes. These sockets are manufactured by RCA and are built to the same high standards employed in RCA Transmitting Tubes.

Amateur Net  
UT 541-A for RCA 203-A, etc. 1.75  
UT 103 for RCA 833 only 12.50  
UT 102-A for RCA 803 only 2.25  
UT 1085-6 for RCA 204-A, etc. 4.65  
UT 104 for RCA 813 only 1.25

## One-Tube Rig Has 150-Watt Output on C-W

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

results on 40 meters were the same as those on 80 meters. The same circuit constants can be used for either cw or head 'phone operation.

### Easily Keyed Without "Chirping"

When the screen circuit is keyed, a receiver test shows that a clean-cut signal is obtained with no noticeable "chirping." This excellent keying characteristic is due to the fact that, with the key open, the crystal continues to oscillate feebly; thus, when the key is closed, the crystal starts off on the same frequency without causing chirps. The antenna load should not be coupled too tightly, as this may cause the crystal to stop oscillating when the key is up. Proper loading can be obtained, with correct circuit adjustments, without stopping the key-up oscillations. In order to key the high-voltage screen circuit safely (as regards the operator), it is absolutely essential to employ a suitable high-voltage keying relay, insulated for 2500 volts. Under no circumstances should an ordinary manual key be used in the screen circuit.

### Operating Conditions

The operating conditions for circuit UC-14 are as follows:

For plate-modulated telephony; d-c plate voltage, 1500 volts; plate current, 111 ma.; screen current, 15 ma.; d-c grid current, 5 ma.; r-f crystal current, 61 ma.; plate input, 167 watts; carrier output, 100 watts; and plate efficiency, 60 per cent.

For cw telegraphy; plate voltage, 1500 volts; plate current, 162 ma.; screen current, 18 ma.; d-c grid current, 7 ma.; r-f crystal current, 14.2 ma.; plate input 244 watts; carrier output, 150 watts; and plate efficiency, 61.5 per cent.

The 813 as a high-power crystal oscillator can be used to drive a plate-modulated one-kilowatt final amplifier stage directly—for example,

two 806's in push-pull. Thus, the design of a high-power, band-switching transmitter for operation on the three lowest-frequency amateur bands (160, 80, and 40 meters) is greatly simplified, through the use of only two r-f stages.

## TYPE RCA-813 CHARACTERISTICS AND RATINGS

Filament Voltage (AC or DC).....	10.0	Volts
Filament Current.....	5	Amps.
Transconductance, For plate cur. of 50 ma.....	3750 approx.	Micros.
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances:		
Grid-Plate (With external shielding).....	0.2 max.	μf
Input.....	16.3	μf
Output.....	14	μf
Bulb.....	T-20	
Cap.....	Medium Metal	
Base.....	Giant 7-Pin Bayonet	

## MAXIMUM RATINGS AND TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

As R-F Power Amplifier and Oscillator—Class C Telegraphy

Key-down conditions per tube without modulation\*\*

DC Plate Voltage.....	2000 max.	V	
DC Screen Voltage (Grid No. 2).....	400 max.	V	
DC Grid Voltage (Grid No. 1).....	300 max.	V	
DC Plate Current.....	180 max.	Ma	
DC Grid Current.....	25 max.	Ma	
Plate Input.....	360 max.	W	
Screen Input.....	22 max.	W	
Plate Dissipation.....	100 max.	W	
Typical Operation:			
DC Plate Voltage.....	1250	1500	2000 V
DC Screen Voltage.....	300	300	400 V
DC Grid Voltage.....	-60	-70	-90 V
Peak R-F Grid Voltage.....	145	150	160 V
Beam-Forming Plate Voltage.....	0	0	0 V
DC Plate Current.....	180	180	180 Ma
DC Screen Current.....	23	20	15 Ma
DC Grid Current (Approx.).....	7	6	3 Ma
Screen Resistor.....	42000	60000	107000 Ω
Grid Resistor.....	8500	11700	30000 Ω
Driving Power (Approx.).....	1	0.8	0.5 W
Power Output (Approx.).....	155	190	260 W

\* Grid voltages are given with respect to the mid-point of filament circuit operated on AC. If DC is used, each stated value of grid voltage should be decreased by 7 volts and the circuit returns made to the negative end of the filament.

# Beam-forming plates should be connected to the mid-point of filament circuit operated on AC, or to the negative end of the filament when a DC filament supply is used.

\*\*Modulation essentially negative may be used if the positive peak of the audio-frequency envelope does not exceed 115% of the carrier conditions.

## Colorful Carton



The new carton for RCA Power and Special Purpose Tubes is an unusually attractive four-color job. Look for it the next time you buy tubes for your amateur rig.

# HAM TIPS

from



Published by RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

CAMDEN, N. J.

JAN.—FEB., 1939

VOL. 2—No. 1

## RCA-813 CREATES UNUSUAL INTEREST AMONG AMATEURS

Offers circuit simplicity and economy of operation



RCA-813

Not so long ago, the announcement of a new amateur transmitting tube was something of an event—a topic for general discussion. Today, new amateur tubes are announced so frequently that a new type has to be really outstanding to create more than a temporary ripple of interest. Such an outstanding tube is the new high-power beam tetrode, type RCA-813. It is difficult to say if the almost over-night popularity attained by the 813 is due to its amazingly low driving power requirements, its adaptability to band-switching transmitters, its high power output at moderate plate voltages, its operation without need for neutralization, or to its clean-cut, compact mechanical design. In any event, the popularity of this new "r-f factory" in Hamdom is increasing at an unprecedented rate.

### Uses Simple Circuits

In general, the circuits recommended for the RCA-813 are basically no different from the circuits commonly used for other beam tetrodes, such as the 807 and 814. Diagram UC-15 shows the circuit for a plate-and-screen-modulated 813, with constants. In this circuit, it will be noted that the plate-circuit by-pass condenser  $C_6$  is connected to ground in series with the screen by-pass,  $C_5$ . This arrangement minimizes the bypassing effect of  $C_5$  at high audio frequencies, and thus greatly improves the modulation of the screen voltage. Because the screen impedance of the 813 is about 20,000 ohms, and the series screen resistor required is 60,000 ohms, the ratio of  $C_5$  to  $C_6$  should be about 3 to 1, as indicated in the legend. For operation at 3.5 Mc. and lower frequencies, it may be desirable to increase the values of  $C_5$  and  $C_6$ , keeping their ratio the same.

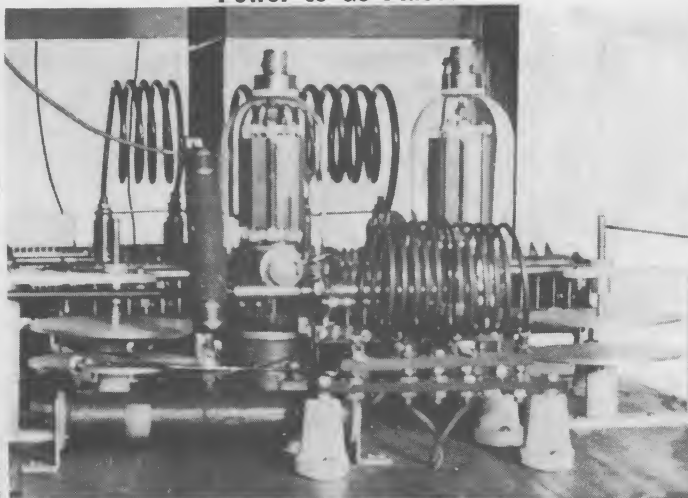
### Class C Operation

In class C telegraphy service, where the grid excitation or the cathode circuit of the 813 is to be keyed, it is important that the screen voltage be

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

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## Power to Go Places!



W2AMP sent in this photograph of his formidable-looking final, using a pair of the new RCA-810's. He says: "The new bottles replace two 203-A's that I had been using. This change enables me to run up to a kilowatt with ease—and all the way down to ten meters. The only readjustments I had to make in the whole transmitter were those involving reneutralizing and the moving of the plate and grid leads from the socket to the caps on the 810's."

## ARRL FIELD DAY WON BY W9AIU WITH RCA-802'S IN ALL CW RIGS

### RCA-807 used for final amplifier of 'phone transmitter with 15 watts input

The Egyptian Radio Club of Granite City, Illinois, using the club call W9AIU, recently won the A.R.R.L. 1938 Field Day Contest with an all-time high in Field Day scores of 3708 points, leading the contest for the second consecutive year. W9AIU was operated on Chouteau Island, across the Mississippi River from the northern city limits of St. Louis, Mo. Contacts made on 1.75-Mc. 'phone and 3.5-, 7-, and 14-Mc. cw. totaled 317. Of the 317 QSO's, 85 were with other portable stations.

Each of four cw. transmitters consisted of an RCA-802 in the Reinartz tetrode crystal-oscillator circuit (shown in Fig. 1) with an input of 12 to 18 watts. 'Phone operation started with a 6C5-6L6 combination; this rig was later replaced by a three-stage affair using an RCA-807 final amplifier with 15 watts input. The modulator was a 6N7 in class B. Seven separate receivers were used. Half-wave, end-fed antennas were used for 1.75 and 3.5 Mc. Two 7-Mc. doublets placed at right angles and using EO-1 cable for feeders served for the 40-meter

(Continued on page 2, column 2)

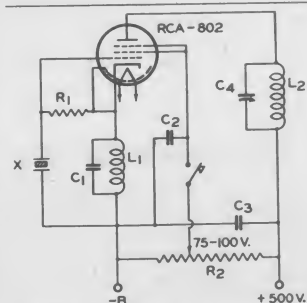


Figure 1—Circuit of portable cw transmitters used at W9AIU-9

- $C_1$  = 0.0001  $\mu$ f, mica
- $C_2$  = 0.01  $\mu$ f, mica
- $C_3$  = 0.006  $\mu$ f, mica
- $C_4$  = 1.2  $\mu$ f/meter
- $R_1$  = 5000 ohms, wire-wound
- $R_2$  = 25,000 ohms, 25 watts
- $L_1$  = 40 turns No. 24 D.C.C. on  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "-diameter form, close wound
- $L_2$  = Suitable for frequency desired
- X = Crystal for frequency desired

## COMPACT DESIGN IS FEATURE OF RCA-921 AND 922

New Double-Ended Phototubes Have Excellent Characteristics



RCA-922

The recent announcement of the RCA-921 and 922 Phototubes have created unusual interest among experimenters. These tubes have low inter-electrode capacitances and high sensitivity. The RCA-921 is a gas-filled tube while the RCA-922 is of the vacuum type. Both are extremely sensitive to red light and infra-red radiation, making them particularly well suited for use with incandescent light sources.

### Simple Light-Operated Relay

The RCA-922 is well suited to the simple light-operated relay unit shown in Figure 2. The relay in this circuit opens on an increase in light on the phototube. The change in light which is to actuate the relay can be very small but should last not less than one-tenth of a second. The circuit operates directly on the AC line without necessity of a rectifier.

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

## POPULAR-PRICED BEAM POWER TETRODE



The RCA-807 having the low amateur net price of only \$3.50 is an outstanding favorite with amateurs everywhere. Because of its high-power sensitivity, it may be used in a wide variety of amateur applications.

# HAM TIPS from RCA

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### High Perveance!

Dear Sirs:

I am an amateur radio operator, and have a wife and two children who think I am a little touched in the head because of my radio activities. Even though they think I am a little touched they have not bothered me until the last week. Now my wife and children are planning on leaving me and it is all because of my increased enthusiasm in the past week.

It has always been my policy to use RCA Tubes whenever possible. Of course when I decide to buy a new tube I investigate the characteristics of the tube in mind before making the purchase. Approximately a week ago I decided to buy a pair of RCA 810's, and went through the various informations available in order to acquaint myself with the tube. When I came to a phrase which stated that the tube had unusually high PERVEANCE I said to myself, "Son, there is a jug," then spent the next seven days and nights trying to find out what PERVEANCE meant. I have exhausted the patience of the local newspapers, libraries, and universities not to mention my wife and children, in a vain attempt to find out just what kind of a tube it is that has a PERVEANCE.

Now, gentlemen, here is the situation, you either send me the definition of that word or I absolutely refuse to ever buy a tube that has a PERVEANCE.

Yours very PERVEANCELY,  
W9PTI

P.S. My wife's attorney just notified me they were giving me ten days more before filing her suit.

Dear W9PTI:

Far be it from us to do anything that would affect your marital bliss. As a matter of fact, we are married ourselves. So, just to make sure we are right, I have cornered one of our No. 1 engineers (he's married, too) and explained to him how important it was that we find out what "Perveance" means. You see, I didn't know either. Here's what he told me: "RCA Power Tubes are high-perveance tubes, because high perveance saves you money."

"Why?"

"Because it is the important electrical property that is actually a factor of merit or 'goodness' of a tube."

"The perveance of a tube depends upon such things as the area of the cathode surface, the closeness of spacing between electrodes and the pitch and wire size of the grids. For a given set of electrode voltages, the higher the perveance, the higher will be the plate current, transconductance, and power output."

"From your standpoint, it is desirable to use a tube that has as high a perveance as possible. Higher-perveance tubes are more difficult to design, engineer and manufacture, but RCA Tubes are high-perveance tubes! A good example of a tube having high perveance is the new RCA-810. With a plate voltage of

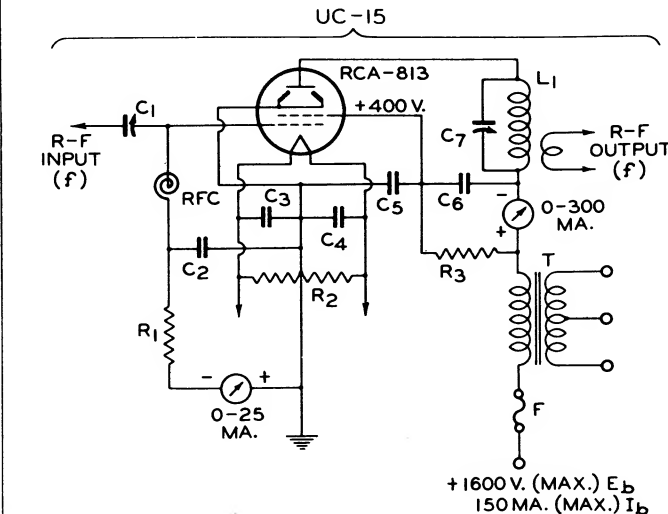


Plate-Modulated Class C R-F Power Amplifier  
Power Output 175 Watts\*

C<sub>1</sub> = 2  $\mu$ f/meter\*  
C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub> = 0.002  $\mu$ f (or larger) mica  
C<sub>5</sub> = 0.006  $\mu$ f (or larger) mica, 2000 V.  
C<sub>6</sub> = 0.002  $\mu$ f (or larger) mica, 5000 V.  
C<sub>7</sub> = 1.2  $\mu$ f/meter†  
R<sub>1</sub> = 22,000 ohms, 2 watts  
R<sub>2</sub> = 50 ohms, c.t., wire-wound  
R<sub>3</sub> = 60,000 ohms, 50 watts  
L<sub>1</sub> = For frequency "f"

RFC = R-f choke  
T = Modulation transformer; secondary Z = 9500 ohms  
F =  $\frac{1}{4}$  A. high-voltage fuse  
\* Approximate.  
† Ratio of C<sub>5</sub> to C<sub>6</sub> should be kept approximately .3 to 1.  
‡ Capacitance in actual use.

only 2,000 volts, it has a power output of 375 watts and requires only 12 watts of driving power."

Here's hoping the above explanation squares this up for you.

Hopefully,  
Your Editor.

### Likes 810!

Dear Om's,

I must hand you a big bouquet on the RCA-810 Tube just released. It is superb!

Now, for the first time, I have a really simple one kw. input, always at twice the crystal frequency. The oscillator is an RCA-1610, the doubler uses parallel RCA-1608's and the final push-pull is a pair of RCA-810's. Boy, what a rig! And this is done with only 2000 volts DC, which is relatively simple to insulate compared with the previously used 5000 volts.

Many thanks for a big step forward. 73.

John B. Morgan  
W3QP  
Blue Bell, Pennsylvania

## Field Day Won With CW Rigs Using RCA-802's

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

work. Two similar 14-Mc. doublets took care of 20-meter operation.

### Power Supplied By Gasoline-Driven Alternator

Power was supplied by a 1500-watt, 220-volt, three-phase, gasoline-engine-driven alternator. Step-down transformers on each phase provided 110-volt, 60-cycle AC. This alternator

was placed 200 feet from the receivers in order to reduce noise. An advantage of this type of power supply was that it could be used for lights, soldering irons, etc., as well as for station operation. A staff of 19 operators participated at W9AIU-9.

The following comments received from the E.R.C. explain their preference for the RCA-802 for use in their portable cw. transmitters:

"Several years ago Mr. Reinartz visited St. Louis demonstrating his crystal osc. circuit using the 802 tube, and to say that the thing was a hit with the gang here is putting it mildly. Since then, the Egyptian Radio Club has built and maintained several of these oscillators for emergency use and, of course, they get a real work during the A.R.R.L. Field Day contest each year. We have found that the RCA-802 used in this circuit is by far the most reliable and flexible portable transmitter it is possible to build. Changing bands is simplicity itself by merely placing the proper crystal and coil in their holders and tuning with the aid of the meter or an r-f indicating device. With the use of keying filters and antennas properly placed it was possible for us to operate four of these transmitters simultaneously, one in the 20-meter cw. band, two on 40 and one in the 80-meter cw. band."

### Band-changing Made Easy

"...Twenty-, forty-, and eighty-meter crystals are used for efficiency and quick band-change adjustment. Keying is accomplished by breaking the screen voltage from the bleeder on the power supply. No trouble of any kind was had with these transmitters despite the fact that two of the RCA-802's had seen service in two previous Field Day Contests with plenty of station operation in between."

## RCA-813 Creates Unusual Interest Among Amateurs

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

obtained from a separate, low-voltage source, or from a tap on a bleeder circuit across the plate supply. It should not be obtained through a series resistor as shown in the plate-modulated-telephony circuit, UC-15. With the series-resistor method, the DC screen voltage will rise to the plate potential when the space current is reduced to zero. This voltage, of course, greatly exceeds the maximum screen-voltage rating. When the DC screen voltage is limited to approximately 400 volts under key-up conditions, a fixed grid bias of 45 or 50 volts is adequate to reduce the plate current to a safe value; partial fixed bias is recommended, therefore, in cw. transmitters where the oscillator stage is to be keyed for break-in operation. The remainder of the required grid bias can be conveniently obtained from a grid leak.

Because of its extremely low driving-power requirements—less than one watt in most types of service—the RCA-813 greatly simplifies the design of an exciter unit for a quick-band-change transmitter.

## Compact Design is Feature of RCA-921 and 922

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

To adjust the circuit for a maximum sensitivity, first short-circuit C<sub>1</sub> and set R<sub>1</sub> so that plate current of the 25A6 is slightly larger than the value which closes the relay. Then remove the shorting connection from C<sub>1</sub>, adjust the illumination on the phototube to the highest value at which it is desired that the relay stay closed, and move the pointer on R<sub>1</sub> toward the cathode of the 75 until the relay is on the verge of opening. The adjustment is then complete. With this adjustment, the relay will

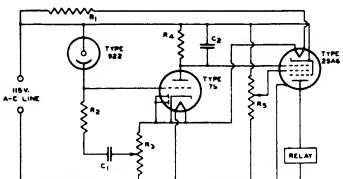


Figure 2—Simple light-operated relay circuit

open on a very small increase in light on the phototube.

Editor's Note: The above circuit and description is one of several shown in the RCA Technical Bulletin on the RCA-922 Phototube. These bulletins are available from your RCA Power Tube Distributor on practically all types of RCA Power and Special Purpose Tubes. Ask for a free copy pertaining to tube types in which you are interested.



# HAM TIPS

from



VOL. 2 — No. 2

Published by RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

CAMDEN, N. J.

MARCH—APRIL, 1939

## VERSATILE OPERATION BRINGS POPULARITY TO RCA-807

### FREQUENCY EASILY CHECKED WITH RCA XTAL CALIBRATOR

Accuracy better than 0.05%—  
Temperature correction given

By H. J. SCHRADER  
RCA Engineering Department



H. J. SCHRADER

Recent rules of the F.C.C. require that the radio amateur periodically check his operating frequency to insure that it is within one of the assigned bands. This measurement must be made with equipment independent of the frequency control of the transmitter and of sufficient accuracy to always insure that he is operating within the assigned band. This accuracy may be quite readily obtained by employing the RCA Stock No. 9572 Piezo Electric Calibrator to check the accuracy of the amateur bandspread receiver or heterodyne frequency meter.

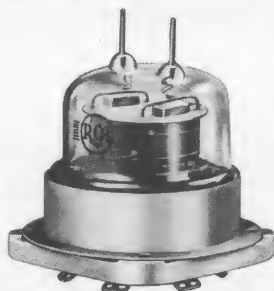
The Stock No. 9572 Piezo Electric Calibrator has a guaranteed accuracy of 0.05% and will maintain this accuracy over a wide range of temperatures. Still greater accuracy may be obtained by measuring the operating temperature of the unit and applying a temperature correction factor. Each instrument has been individually calibrated at the factory against frequency standard equipment having an accuracy of measurement of better than 1 part in a million.

### Has Two Frequency Modes

The instrument has two fundamental modes of operation: one at 100 kcs., and the second at 1000 kcs. Either of the fundamental modes may be selected at will by means of a toggle switch located on the front of the instrument case. Because of the design of the associated tube circuit, an abundance of harmonics of either of these modes of oscillation are contained in the output of the

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

### RCA-832 SOCKET



Unusually low dielectric losses, through use of a glazed Steatite Base is an important characteristic of the new RCA-UT-106 Socket, recently announced. This new socket carries the amateur net price of \$1.50 and makes possible the full utilization of the ultra-high frequency performance characteristics of the RCA-832. An aluminum tube shield is included as shown above, which is mounted directly above the metal chassis, while the socket is held below by the same

### BEAM POWER TETRODE IS EXCELLENT FOR MANY AMATEUR APPLICATIONS

Push-pull R-F Amplifier produces output of 75 watts in Class C Service

Few other amateur tubes have received as much publicity in the way of published circuits and suggested applications as the RCA-807. Yet, the popularity of this versatile beam power tube is such that scarcely a day passes when new requests for circuit information are not received. This is not surprising in view of the fact that the 807 can be used in almost every type of amateur service imaginable. Crystal oscillator, doubler, quadrupler, buffer, plate- or grid-modulated r-f amplifier, modulator—the 807 fits them all.

mounting screws or rivets. The UT-106 Socket contacts utilize cadmium-plated wipers with steel spring pressure clamps. They are turn-proof and have short by-pass connections.

See this new socket at your RCA Amateur Equipment Distributor's at \$1.50 net, complete with aluminum shield.

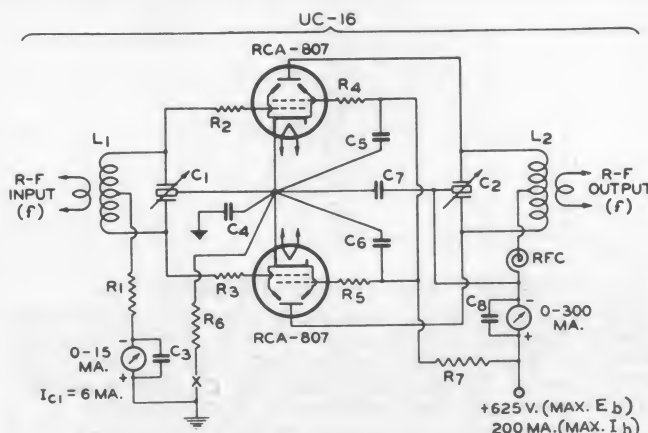
Tritet crystal oscillator and single-ended r-f amplifier circuits for the 807 were shown in the September and October (1938) issues of *Ham Tips*. In this issue, circuit UC-16 shows an r-f amplifier using push-pull 807's and designed for class C telegraph service. This amplifier, producing an output of about 75 watts, is also useful as a buffer to drive a more powerful final amplifier, such as push-pull 808's, 810's, 805's, and similar types. Neutralization at frequencies up to 30 Mc. is not necessary in a properly designed stage.

### Uses Cathode Keying

Circuit UC-16 is designed for *cathode keying*. It is not suitable for break-in operation where the r-f excitation (oscillator) is keyed, because grid leak bias is employed. Removal of the grid excitation would, of course, cause the plate current to "soar," with resultant overheating of and damage to the tubes.

If it is desired to key the oscillator, the screen voltage for the 807's should be obtained from a separate, 275-volt source having good regulation, in place of the series resistor, R<sub>7</sub>. Thus, with a partial cathode bias of 25 volts, developed across R<sub>6</sub>, the actual screen voltage (measured between screen and cathode) will be 250 volts. In addition, the grid leak (R<sub>1</sub>) should be replaced by a fixed-bias source of about -30 or -35 volts; this can conveniently be obtained from a battery or from a bias rectifier.

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

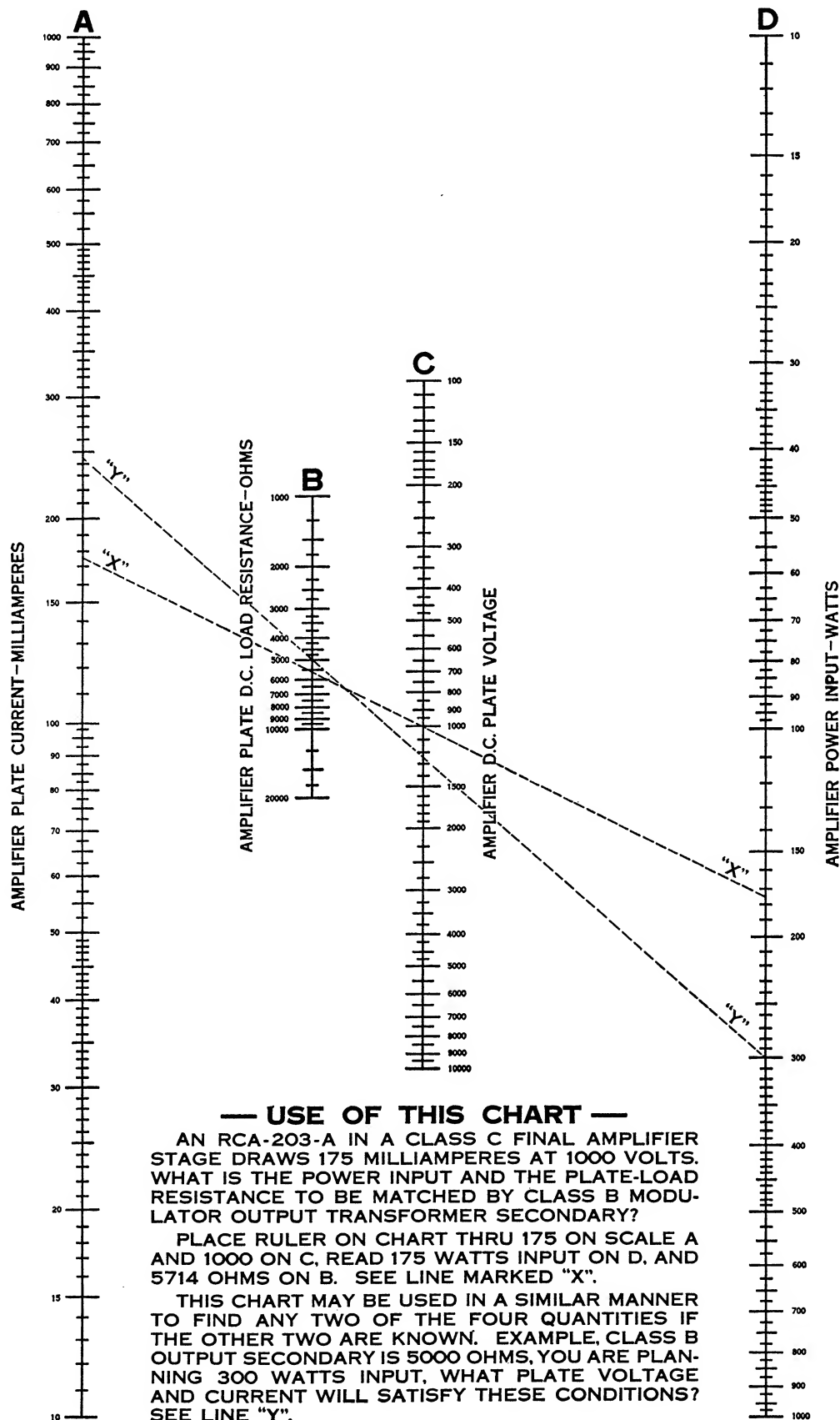


### PUSH-PULL BEAM POWER R-F AMPLIFIER

For Class C Telegraph Service  
Power Output 75 Watts\*

C<sub>1</sub> = 1.5  $\mu$ f/meter/section\*  
C<sub>2</sub> = 2  $\mu$ f/meter/section † (see Note 2)  
C<sub>3</sub> = 0.002  $\mu$ f mica  
C<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>5</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>7</sub> = 0.005  $\mu$ f mica, 1000 V.  
R<sub>1</sub> = 4200 ohms, 1 watt  
R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> = 50-ohm carbon, 0.5 watt ‡  
R<sub>6</sub> = 110 ohms, 20 watts  
R<sub>7</sub> = 19,500 ohms, 20 watts  
L<sub>1</sub>, L<sub>2</sub> = For desired frequency

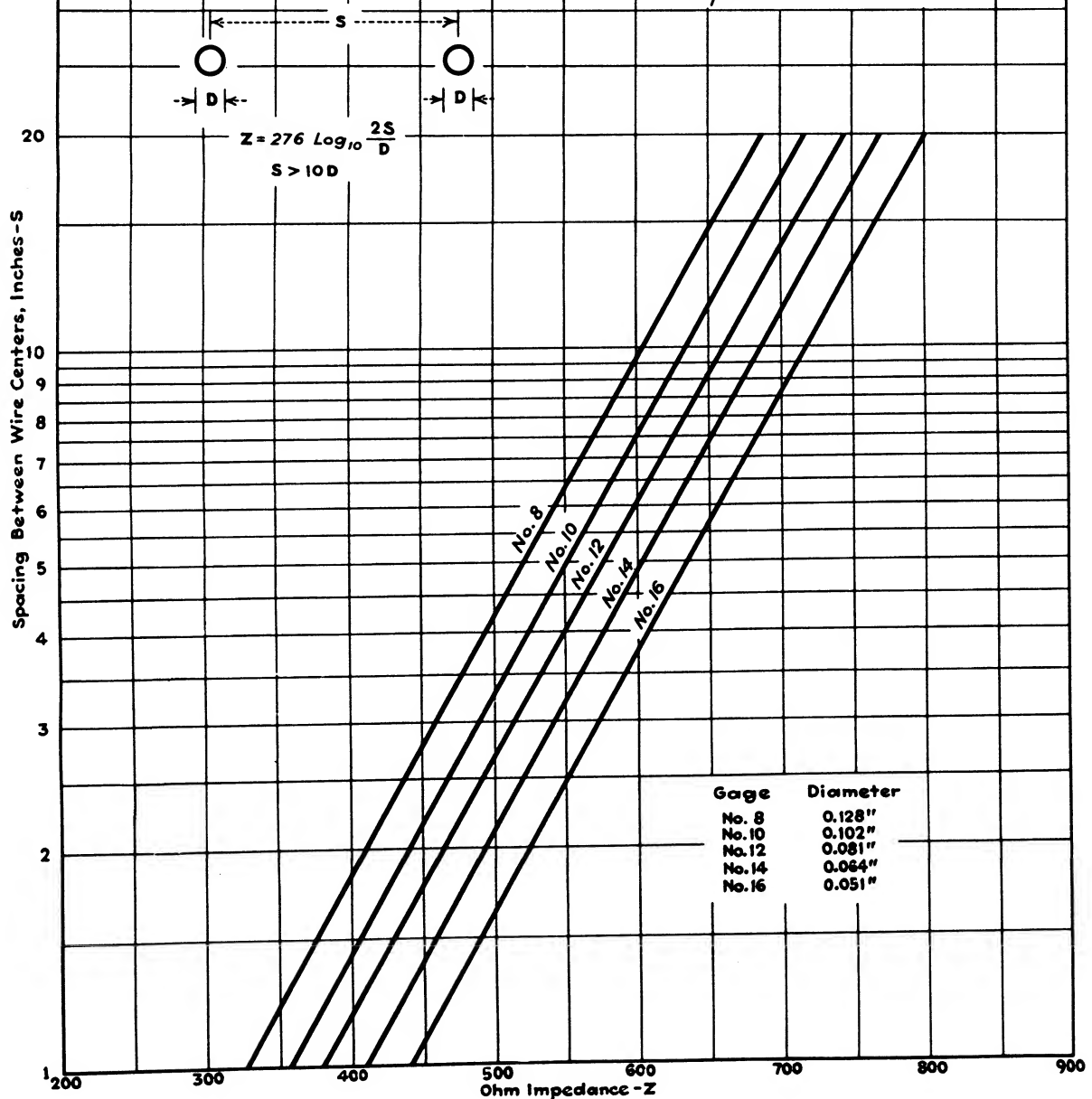
RFC = R-f choke  
X = Keying relay  
\* Approximate.  
† Capacitance in actual use.  
‡ Parasitic suppressors.  
NOTES:—(1) This circuit is not suitable for keying in the oscillator stage—see text.  
(2) Rotor shaft of C<sub>2</sub> is at d-c plate potential; an insulated coupling must be used between rotor shaft and control dial.



## Impedance Chart for R-f Lines

The surge impedance of parallel-wire lines in terms of wire diameter and spacing, when the spacing is greater than ten times the wire diameter

By Alfred E. Teachman



Courtesy of "Electronics"



# HAM TIPS from RCA

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

by RCA's Engineering Department

(Q) Why is a series screen resistor not recommended for the 814 in class C telegraph service?

A. Because, under key-up conditions where the space current is reduced to zero or to a low value, there is not enough IR drop across the screen resistor to limit the screen potential to a safe value. For example, where the tube is keyed in the filament-ground circuit, the screen current is zero when the key is up and the screen voltage therefore rises to the plate potential. The screen voltage should be obtained from a separate, low-voltage fixed source, or from a tap on a voltage divider. With the type of keying circuit mentioned above, the voltage regulation of the screen supply need not be especially good. It is permissible for the screen voltage to rise, under key-up conditions, to a value equal to twice the maximum rated screen voltage. In the case of the 814, this would be 600 volts under key-up conditions. The same statements apply to the big beam power tube, type RCA-813. They do not apply to the 807, which may be keyed in the cathode circuit with the screen voltage taken from the plate supply through a suitable series resistor (see circuit UC-16).

(Q) When the oscillator stage is to be keyed for break-in operation, how should the screen voltage for the 813 be obtained?

A. From a separate, low-voltage fixed source having good regulation, if it is desired to use the minimum amount of fixed grid bias to cut off space current when the key is up. It is mainly the screen voltage of a beam power tetrode which determines the cut-off bias required, the plate voltage being relatively unimportant. The screen voltage can also be obtained from a tap on a voltage divider across the high-voltage supply; however, if the voltage divider has poor regulation (too small a value of bleeder current), a larger amount of fixed grid bias will be required to obtain cut-off when the key is up. The proper cut-off bias for rated screen voltage can be obtained readily from the plate-family curves. These statements also apply to the 807 and 814.

### RCA-807 Excellent For Variety Of Amateur Uses

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

The use of fixed grid bias without a fixed screen voltage would be unsatisfactory, because plate current cut-off could not be obtained with a reasonable value of grid bias. A good r-f choke, by-passed on the

HAS RANGE FROM 30 TO 15,000 CYCLES



For running fidelity curves or tone modulating your rig, the RCA Beat Frequency Oscillator is FB. At all RCA Test Equipment Distributors for \$49.95 amateur net. Stock No. 154.

"ground" end, should be inserted between the center tap of  $L_1$  and the bias supply, in order to avoid double r-f grounds in the grid circuit.

The 50-ohm carbon resistors in the grid and screen circuits ( $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$ , and  $R_5$ ) may be helpful in preventing parasitic oscillations. If no parasitics are encountered, these resistors should be omitted.

### Layout Important

The mechanical layout of the r-f amplifier is almost as important as the circuit itself. The tuned grid circuit (both  $L_1$  and  $C_1$ ) should be carefully shielded from the output circuit. Tube shields extending from the chassis to about  $2/3$  the height of the 807's should be employed. Some of the early receiving-tube shield cans will be found suitable.

When "tuning up" the 807 stage the first time, it is very advisable to insert a protective resistor of 3000 to 5000 ohms in series with the common positive high-voltage lead. This resistor will reduce the plate current and voltage to a safe value while the plate tank is out of resonance.

### Changes Necessary for Plate Modulation

If it is desired to use plate modulation with circuit UC-16, the following changes should be made:  $R_6 = 130$  ohms, 20 watts;  $R_7 = 14,000$  ohms, 20 watts;  $E_b = 500$  volts, maximum;  $I_b = 166$  ma., maximum; and a 0.01- $\mu$ f, 600-volt paper condenser should be shunted directly across  $R_7$ , in order to compensate for the audio-frequency by-passing of the screen condensers,  $C_5$  and  $C_6$ . With these changes, the carrier power output will be approximately 50 watts. The secondary impedance of the modulation transformer should be about 2600 ohms, allowing for modulation of both screen and plate circuits. 100% modulation with excellent linearity can be obtained with a modulator having an a-f power output of about 40 watts.

### Frequency Easily Checked With RCA XTAL Calibrator

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

instrument. With a normal receiver and operating on the 100 kc. mode, harmonics up to 18 mc. may be readily detected. The 1000 kc. connection provides harmonics well above 40 mc.

The measurement of the transmitter operating frequency is made by first calibrating the dial on the receiver or heterodyne frequency meter against the piezo electric calibrator at 100 kc. intervals and then using the receiver or frequency meter to measure the transmitter frequency. The receiver or frequency meter should, of course, have either a



RCA Piezo-Electric Calibrator

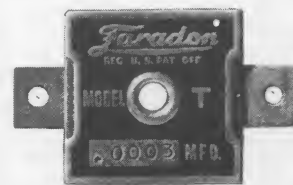
straight-line frequency tuning condenser or a dial calibrated in frequency which compensates for the plate shapes. Also, it must have sufficient bandspread to read frequency to the required accuracy.

### Recommends Frequent Checks

The majority of receivers and heterodyne frequency meters do not have sufficient stability with respect to changes in humidity and temperature to maintain accurate calibration



An oscillatory circuit has three fundamental physical components, namely: inductance, resistance and capacitance. These basic elements are employed in a number of ways to acquire circuit functions. Each element contributes in its own manner to the overall circuit efficiency. To achieve the ultimate in efficient circuit performance each of these three basic elements should exist as individual qualities to the exclusion of characteristics of the other two



Faradon Model T Condenser. Made of clear mica, sealed to prevent climatic changes. Sixteen sizes available from .00005 mfd. to .01 mfd., priced from 40 to 85 cents. See your RCA Amateur Equipment Distributor.

elements. For example, an inductance should be free of the resistive and capacitive elements; a resistor should have no inductive or capacitive qualities; a condenser should have no inductance or resistance. Man's skill has not been able to achieve the ultimate in design because of limitations in usable materials.

However, for all practical purposes, it behooves one, when buying a by-pass, blocking or coupling condenser for radio frequency currents to seek a brand that uses the finest of materials and employs the greatest degree of skill in its construction. Such a condenser is a FARADON—manufactured by RCA. Many years of usage in commercial radio equipment where exacting requirements are met is conclusive evidence of its superior design.

Your RCA Amateur Equipment dealer will be glad to show you many types of FARADONS that will improve that new transmitter you are building.

over long intervals of time so the calibration should be made at frequent intervals, preferably before each measurement of the transmitter frequency. The calibration is readily accomplished by simply coupling the piezo electric calibrator to the antenna input of the receiver and tuning the receiver to the harmonic outputs of the unit. The variation between the marked frequency and the actual tuning point should be noted and a dial correction curve plotted. Having done this, the amateur has available a frequency meter of greater accuracy than most commercial instruments.

# HAM TIPS

from



Published by RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

VOL. 2 — No. 3

CAMDEN, N. J.

MAY—JUNE, 1939

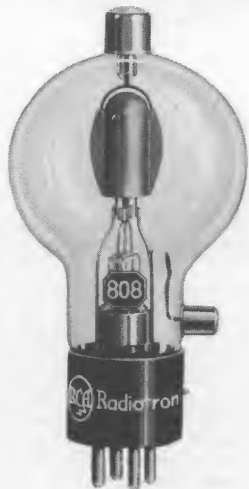
## REINARTZ TAKES POSITION WITH U. S. NAVY DEPT.

Will Administer Field Activities of N. C. R.

Mr. J. L. Reinartz, who for the last few years has been associated with RCA as technical consultant on amateur tube applications, recently left RCA to take on new work with the U. S. Navy Department. As liaison officer for the Naval Communications Reserve, in the office of the Director of Naval Communications, he will administer the field activities of this organization from Washington.

Radio amateurs from coast to coast will remember the many interesting lectures and demonstrations given by Lieutenant Reinartz while on his numerous speaking tours sponsored by RCA. His many friends at RCA and in the amateur fraternity all wish John the best of luck and success in his new work.

## HAS 30-WATT FILAMENT



The RCA-808 high-perveance triode is an excellent tube for cw or phone rigs of the medium power class. Amateur net price is only \$7.75 at all RCA Power Tube Distributors.

## RCA-808 TANTALUM-PLATE TRIODE FB FOR MEDIUM-POWER RIGS

Push-pull 808's Take 400 Watts Input on CW —270 Watts on 'Phone

A large percentage of all amateur transmitters, both 'phone and cw, fall in the medium-power range where the input to the final stage runs somewhere between 100 and 300 watts. The RCA-808 is one of the best triodes available for transmitters in this power class. A single 808 can be operated at a d-c plate input up to 200 watts in cw service, and up to 135 watts in plate-modulated-telephony service.

### WINNER!

W3BES, owned by Jerry Mathis of Philadelphia won the 9th A.R.R.L. Sweepstakes with a pair of RCA-809's in his final amplifier! During 40 hours of 1938 contest, W3BES worked 502 stations. His total score was 84,001.25 — a real record.

The 808 has a sturdy, heavy-duty, thoriated-tungsten filament designed to operate at 7.5 volts and 4 amperes, or 30 watts. The ruggedness and generous electron-emitting capability of this filament can be appreciated by comparing it to the 32.5-watt filament used in the old-familiar 203-A and 211 tubes, which have twice the rated plate dissipation of the 808. The tantalum anode of the 808 not only gives the tube a high instantaneous overload capability, but assists in maintaining a high vacuum.

### Grid and Plate Connections On Bulb

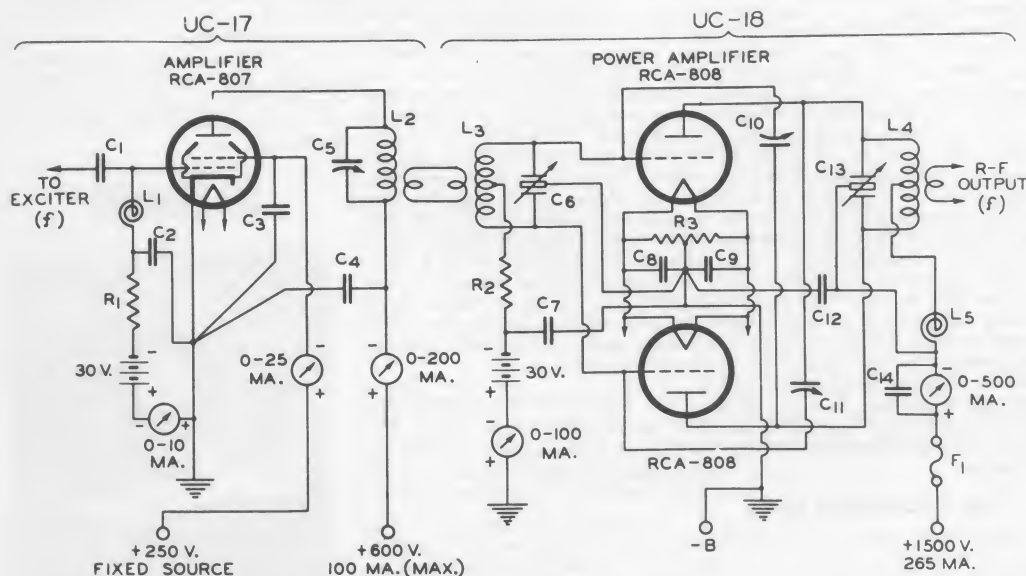
The manner in which the grid and plate leads of the 808 are brought out through the bulb to metal cap terminals helps to insure good insulation and low inter-electrode capacitances. This construction also simplifies the mechanical layout and wiring of a push-pull stage employing a tuned-grid circuit, with link coupling to the driver.

Due to its small, close-spaced electrodes, high perveance, and low grid-plate capacitance, the 808 is particularly suited for efficient operation on the higher frequency amateur bands—40, 20, 10, and 5 meters. It is rated for full input at frequencies up to 30 Mc., and for 75% of maximum input up to 60 Mc. At 10 meters, the 808 operates as stably and is practically as easy to drive as at 20 meters. Many amateurs use a single 807 in the output stage of their exciter units. It so happens that a single 807 operating at 60 watts input will furnish just the right amount of excitation for two 808's in push-pull, even when the latter are plate-modulated—at frequencies up to 30 Mc. Thus, the 807—push-pull 808 arrangement makes a very logical combination.

### Push-pull 808's, CW Telegraphy

Circuits UC-17 and UC-18 show such a transmitter, designed for break-in

(Continued on page 2, column 1)



### CW TELEGRAPH TRANSMITTER

Power Output 300 Watts\*

C<sub>1</sub> = 15 to 50  $\mu$ f mica  
C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub> = 0.005  $\mu$ f mica  
C<sub>5</sub> = 2  $\mu$ f/meter\*  
C<sub>6</sub> = 2  $\mu$ f/meter/section\*  
C<sub>7</sub>, C<sub>8</sub>, C<sub>9</sub>, C<sub>14</sub> = 0.005  $\mu$ f mica  
C<sub>10</sub>, C<sub>11</sub> = 2.8  $\mu$ f\*  
C<sub>12</sub> = 0.002  $\mu$ f, 5000 v.

C<sub>13</sub> = 1.1  $\mu$ f/meter/section†  
R<sub>1</sub> = 7000 ohms, 1 watt  
R<sub>2</sub> = 2800 ohms, 25 watts  
R<sub>3</sub> = 50 ohms, c.t., wire-wound  
L<sub>1</sub> = R-f choke  
L<sub>2</sub>, L<sub>3</sub>, L<sub>4</sub> = Tune to frequency "†"  
L<sub>5</sub> = R-f choke, 300 ma.

F<sub>1</sub> =  $\frac{3}{4}$  A. high-voltage fuse

f = Operating frequency

\* Approximate.

† Capacitance in actual use.

NOTE: Rotor shaft of C<sub>12</sub> is at the d-c plate potential; an insulated coupling shaft must be inserted between the rotor shaft and the control dial.

# HAM TIPS from RCA

## RCA-808 Triode FB For Medium-Power Amateur Rigs

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

cw operation where the crystal oscillator is to be keyed. A 6L6 can be used in the oscillator stage (see circuit UC-1 in Sept. *Ham Tips*), followed by as many frequency doublers as may be required. A 6L6 connected as a high-mu triode, with the screen tied to the control grid, makes a good doubler for this purpose due to the fact that no fixed bias is required (at a plate voltage of 400 volts) to reduce its plate current to a safe value when the key in the oscillator stage is up.

With a 40-meter crystal, the oscillator plate circuit can be used to double to 20 meters so that 20-meter operation can be obtained with the oscillator driving the 807 directly, with no intermediate doublers required. For 10 meters, only one doubler is needed between the oscillator and the 807, assuming again that a 40-meter crystal is used. The 807, in this transmitter arrangement, should usually be operated as a straight amplifier, rather than as a doubler, so as to furnish adequate excitation to the 808's.

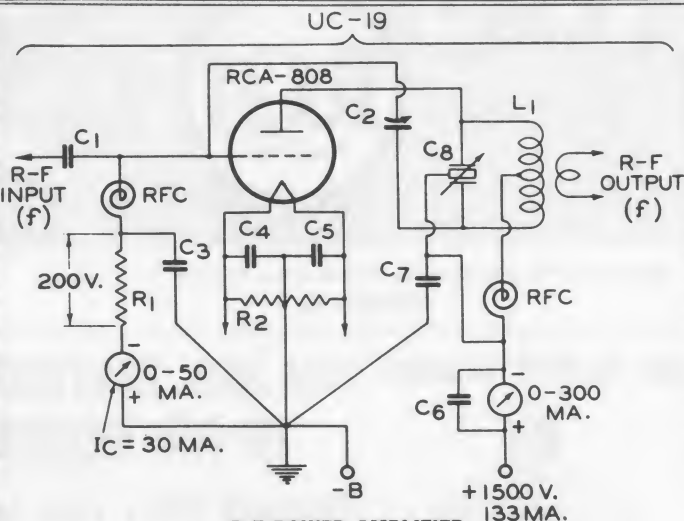
### Push-pull 808's, Plate-Modulated

If it is desired to use plate modulation with amplifier stage UC-18, a few changes are necessary. The d-c plate input should not exceed 135 watts per tube, or 270 watts total. With a plate supply of 1250 volts (the maximum rating for plate-modulated telephony), an input of 270 watts is obtained at a d-c plate current of 216 ma. The use of partial fixed bias is not essential; therefore, the 30-volt "C" battery can be omitted. The required grid bias of -225 volts (approx.) can be obtained from grid leak  $R_2$ , the value of which should be changed to 3500 ohms. The total d-c grid current should be adjusted to a value somewhere between 60 and 70 ma.

The "modulation impedance" of the push-pull stage is  $R = E/I$ , or  $1250/0.216 = 5800$  ohms (approx.). For 100% sine-wave modulation of the 270-watt input to the r-f stage, a modulator delivering 135 watts of audio power is required. This a-f power can be obtained quite easily from two 808's in class B, which are rated to deliver 190 watts at 1250 volts. This arrangement has the advantage that a single 400-ma., 1250-volt power supply can be used for both the final r-f stage and the class B modulator.

### Power Supply Should Have Good Regulation

The power supply, which should have excellent voltage regulation, might well consist of two 866's in a full-wave rectifier circuit, with a 15- or 20-henry choke-input filter. Allowing about 100 volts drop for the rectifier tube and filter, the power transformer should have about 1500 volts RMS each side of the high-voltage center tap. A two-section filter with a 4- $\mu$ f filter condenser



Class C Telegraph Power Output 150 Watts\*

$C_1 = 0.0005 \mu\text{f}$  mica  
 $C_2 = 2.8 \mu\text{f}$  mica  
 $C_3$  to  $C_5 = 0.005 \mu\text{f}$  mica  
 $C_6 = 0.002 \mu\text{f}$  mica, 2000 v.  
 $C_7 = 0.6 \mu\text{f}$ /meter/section  
 $R_1 = 6700$  ohms, 10 watts  
 $R_2 = 50$  ohms, c.t., wire-wound  
 $L_1 =$  Tune to frequency "f"

RFC = R-f choke  
 $f$  = Operating frequency  
\* Approximate.  
† Capacitance in actual use.  
NOTE: Rotor shaft of  $C_4$  is at the d-c plate potential; an insulated coupling shaft must be inserted between the rotor shaft and the control dial.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

by RCA's Engineering Department

**Q. Is it characteristic of the RCA-808 to show color on its plate at very low power inputs? How can one tell when the plate of an 808 is dissipating the rated amount of power?**

**A.** It is perfectly normal for the 808, 806, and other tubes employing tantalum anodes to show a bright, orange-red color at the maximum rated plate dissipation of each type. The plate of an 808 may even show some color due to the heat of the filament alone. At a plate dissipation of 12 to 15 watts, the 808 will definitely begin to show a dull red color. Thus, at the relatively low power input of 45 or 50 watts, in class C r-f amplifier service, some plate color can normally be expected; it is not necessarily a sign that the tube is operating improperly, or inefficiently.

Some amateurs, especially those who are used to tubes with graphite anodes, do not like to see a tube operate with a red plate. However, the plate color of tantalum-anode tubes is actually of value, in many cases, as a warning when the plate circuit is out of resonance and as a rough means of indicating circuit performance.

### Easy to determine color

It is a simple matter to determine

before and after a 10-henry smoothing choke will provide a d-c output voltage having less than 0.5% ripple. No filter condenser should be used ahead of the input choke.

For information on a single-ended 808 r-f amplifier, please refer to the discussion of circuit UC-19.

exactly what plate color an 808 should show when it is dissipating its maximum rated power of 50 watts. The grid lead should first be shorted directly to ground, or to the midpoint of the filament circuit, with the r-f excitation removed. The d-c plate input should then be adjusted to 50 watts while the tube is in a non-oscillating condition. The plate voltage and current values can easily be adjusted until their product equals 50 watts, by means of an adjustable resistance in series with the positive high-voltage lead. This method requires both a plate milliammeter and a plate voltmeter. If it is more convenient to use a fixed plate voltage for the test—say 1250 volts—then the d-c plate current can be adjusted to the required 40 ma. by means of a variable d-c grid bias voltage inserted in the grid return lead to the filament. A 22½-volt "C" battery shunted by a 25,000- or a 50,000-ohm potentiometer (receiver type) will provide a simple means of varying the grid bias and plate current. If the test is to be accurate, the plate voltage should always be measured with a good voltmeter. Because the tube is not oscillating, the entire input of 50 watts is dissipated by the plate. Such a test, made as described, will not harm the tube.

**Q. Under some conditions of operation, my RCA-807 shows a bluish color in the top part of the bulb. Is this a sign the tube is becoming gassy?**

**A.** A blue glow in the top or near the sides of the glass bulb is usually due to fluorescence caused by stray electrons from the cathode which strike the interior of the bulb. This fluorescence is a natural effect and in no way indicates that the tube is not performing properly. A gassy tube is usually indicated by a blue glow inside the electrode structure, between the cathode and plate.

## RCA-808 HAS 150 WATTS OUTPUT ON CW-100 ON 'PHONE

A typical single-ended r-f amplifier employing an RCA-808 is shown in circuit UC-19. Operating at its maximum rated d-c plate input of 200 watts in class C telegraph service, the 808 is capable of delivering an output of about 150 watts. An 807, 809, or 6L6, operating as a frequency doubler, is suitable for the driver stage. The r-f output of the driver should be in the order of 15 to 20 watts (for a discussion of driving-power considerations, refer to page 146 in the TT-3 Transmitting-Tube Manual).

In this circuit, capacity input coupling and grid leak bias are used because of their simplicity and convenience. Keying can be accomplished in the filament center-tap return to ground. If the oscillator stage is to be keyed for break-in operation, a partial fixed bias of about 30 volts (from a battery or other suitable d-c source) should be used, in order to reduce the plate current of the 808 to a low value when the key is up. The remaining 170 volts of grid bias can be obtained from grid leak  $R_1$ , the value of which should be reduced to about 5700 ohms.

### Single 808, Plate-Modulated

If it is desired to plate-modulate the single-ended 808 amplifier shown in circuit UC-19, the plate-supply voltage should be reduced to 1250 volts. At this plate voltage, the d-c plate current corresponding to the maximum rated d-c power input of 135 watts is 108 ma. A carrier output of slightly over 100 watts can be expected with these operating conditions. The "modulation impedance" of the 808 stage is  $1250/0.108$ , or about 11,600 ohms.

For 100% sine-wave modulation, an audio power of about 68 watts is required. This amount of a-f power can easily be obtained from two 809's in class B.

## TELEVISION



RCA Victor Television Attachment TT-5. Has 24 tubes plus 5" kinescope. Attaches to any radio for sound.



# HAM TIPS

from



Published by RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

VOL. 2 — No. 4

CAMDEN, N. J.

SEPTEMBER, 1939

## PUSH-PULL RCA-806's TAKE FULL KILOWATT INPUT

### WIN \$5.00!

**Does your transmitter use RCA tubes throughout?**

If so, send us a photograph and a brief description of it. Photos of final amplifier stages are also suitable. We should like to publish one or more such photos in each issue of HAM TIPS. Those published win \$5.00 cash. "Commercial type" rigs are not given preference—what have you?

(This offer good in Western Hemisphere, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands.)

### RCA-806 GIVES 450 WATTS OUTPUT ON CW—400 ON 'PHONE

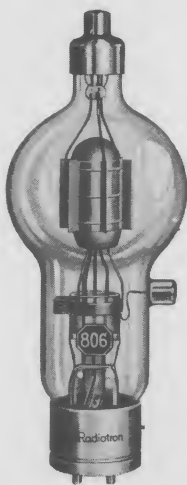
**Has Real "Oomph" on 10- and 20-meter Bands**

For amateurs who wish to use a final-amplifier power input of 500 to 600 watts, a single RCA-806 is well suited—especially where operation in the 20- and 10-meter bands is desired. In cw service, a maximum power input of 600 watts can be used with a power output of about 450 watts. In plate-modulated telephony service, a maximum power input of 500 watts can be employed with a useful power output of about 390 watts.

A typical, single-ended r-f amplifier stage using one 806 is shown in circuit UC-21. For the driver stage, a single 809 operated at maximum rated input (75 watts) is recommended. The peak r-f grid voltage required by the 806 in circuit UC-21 is 870 volts. Obviously, an r-f plate-voltage swing of this amplitude cannot be obtained from an 809 operating at a d-c plate voltage of only 750 volts. However, the required 870-volt swing can be obtained from the 809 by tapping the 809 plate lead a short distance down from the plate end of the driver-stage tank coil. The grid condenser ( $C_1$ ) of the 806 is, of course, tied to the extreme top of the 809 plate tank. With this "auto-transformer" arrangement, the r-f driving

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

### OOMPH!



For pushing an R-9 plus signal into remote spots, the RCA-806 "has what it takes." This fine tube has a totally enclosed anode for longer life and greater efficiency—an RCA First. The attractive net price is only \$22.00.

### BIG TANTALUM PLATE TRIODE FB FOR HIGH POWER HAM RIGS

**Can Be Used at Maximum Input up to 30 Mc. and 50% of Full Input at 100 Mc.**

### "HAM TIPS" SEEKS AMATEUR'S HELP

**Tube Prizes Awarded for Good "Tips"**

Yessir! The editors of HAM TIPS want your co-operation in improving this amateur publication. The circuits and other tube information which have been published in past issues of HAM TIPS are intended to be of interest and of practical use to you. However, there are unquestionably other subjects which you would like to see covered. If so, or if you have any other suggestions as to how this publication can be made more

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

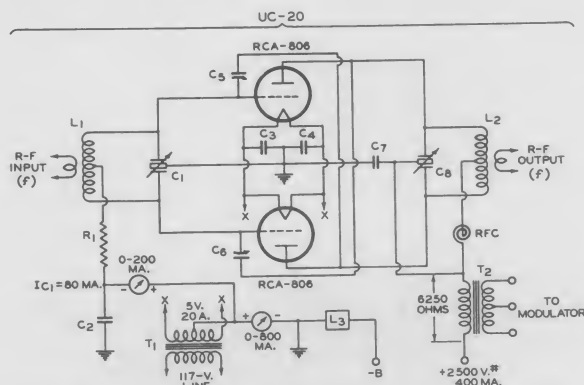
"Breathes there a ham with a soul so dead—" that he has not, at one time or another, fervently wished for that last word in a ham rig—a one-kilowatt job? The RCA-806 is a logical choice for high-frequency transmitters in this power class; two 806's in push-pull will take a full kilowatt input in plate-modulated telephony service, and 1200 watts in cw service.

The husky, 50-watt thoriated-tungsten filament and tantalum-plate construction of the 806 insures ample electron-emitting capability, long gas-free operation, and outstanding ability to take severe punishment. The special, enclosed-anode design prevents stray electrons from bombarding the clear glass bulb and provides a considerable increase in efficiency and power output at the higher amateur frequencies. Grid and plate connections, brought out to side and top caps with short, heavy leads, provide low tube capacitances and simplify grid- and plate-circuit wiring. The 806 is especially well suited for high-frequency operation. It can be used with maximum rated input at frequencies up to 30 Mc., and at 75% of full input up to 50 Mc.

### Plate-Modulated Push-pull Amplifier

Circuit UC-20 shows a typical push-pull 806 r-f amplifier designed for plate-modulated telephony service with a full kilowatt input. Under the operating conditions shown, the driving power dissipated by the 806's is 32 watts per tube (see 806 technical bulletin or TT-3 Manual), or 64 watts for two tubes. The actual power output of the driver stage must, of course, be considerably more than 64 watts in order to provide adequate regulation of the r-f grid voltage and to compensate for circuit losses. Experience indicates that by multiplying the driving power shown for a tube by a factor of 2, or slightly

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

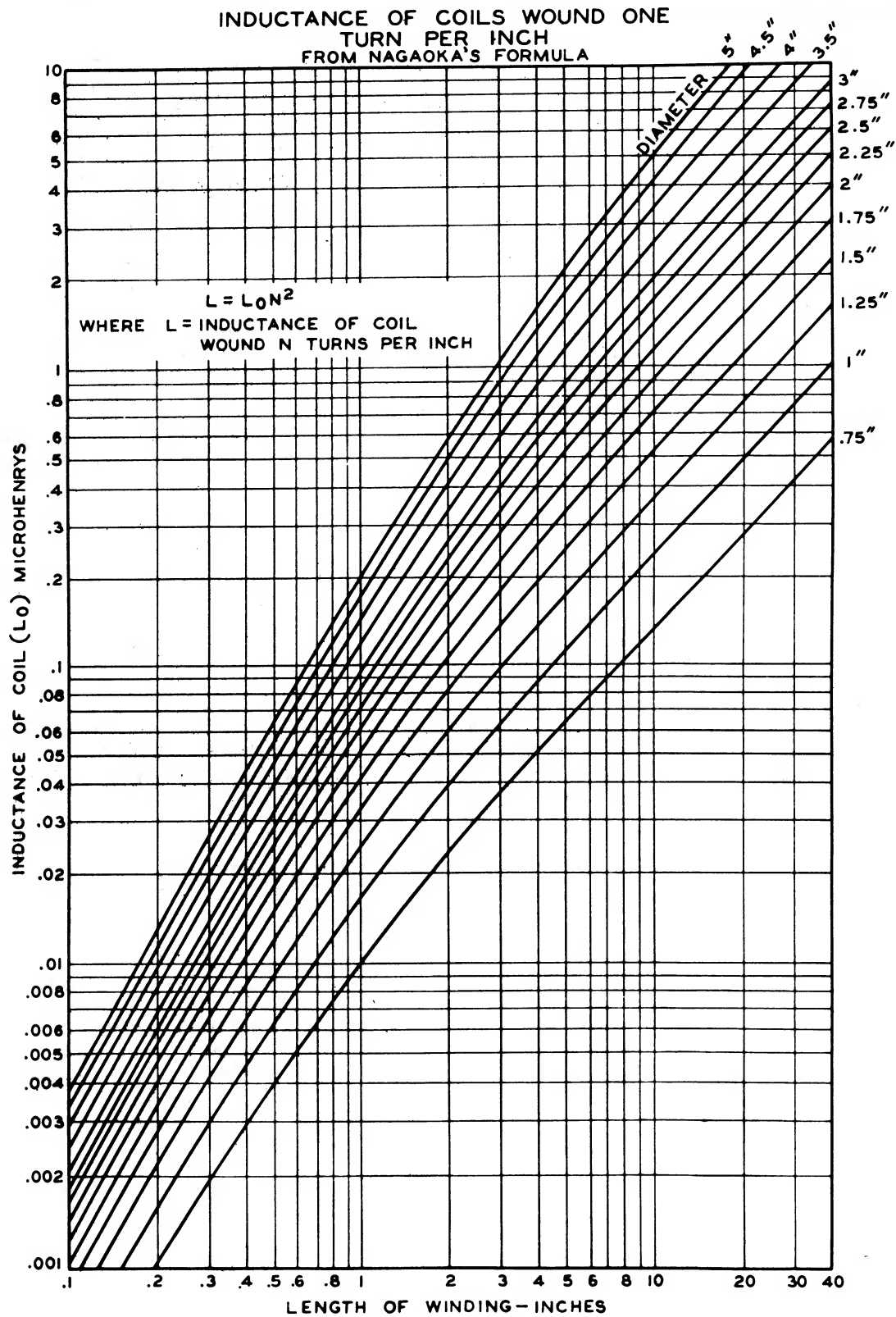


**"ONE-KILOWATT" PLATE-MODULATED R-F AMPLIFIER**  
(Power Output 780 Watts\*)

$C_1 = 0.7 \mu\text{f}/\text{meter}/\text{section}^*$   
 $C_2, C_3, C_4 = 0.005 \mu\text{f}$  mica.  
 $C_5, C_6 = 3.4 \mu\text{f}^*$ , high-voltage.  
 $C_7 = 0.002 \mu\text{f}$  mica, 7500 volts.  
 $C_8 = 1 \mu\text{f}/\text{meter}/\text{section}^*$ .  
 $R_1 = 7500 \text{ ohms}$ , 80 watts.  
 $R_2 = 500 \text{ ohms}$ , 500 ma.  
 $R_3 = 500 \text{ ohms}$ , 500 ma.  
 $R_4 = 500 \text{ ohms}$ , 500 ma.  
 $T_1$  = Filament transformer.  
 $T_2$  = Modulation transformer, 500 watts.  
 $L_1, L_2$  = Tune to frequency "f".  
 $L_3$  = D-c overload relay, 600 ma.\*\*

f = Operating frequency.  
\* Approximate.  
† Capacitance in actual use.  
‡ Maximum value for plate-modulated telephony.  
\*\* Contacts of  $L_3$  should break the primary circuit of the high-voltage supply.  
NOTE: Rotor shaft of  $C_5$  is at the d-c plate potential. An insulated coupling shaft must be inserted between the rotor shaft of  $C_5$  and its control dial.

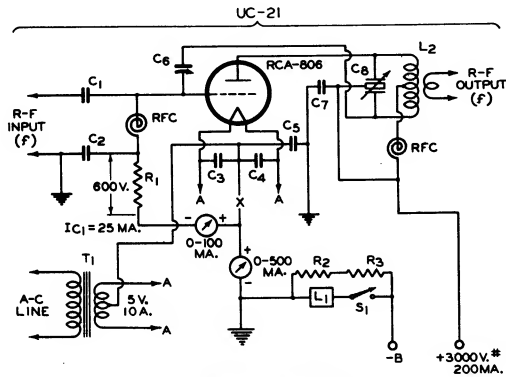
# HAM TIPS from RCA



Data by courtesy of Electronics

REPRINTED FROM RCA TT-3 TRANSMITTING TUBE MANUAL

(See page 4 for use of chart)



## R-F POWER AMPLIFIER

(Class C Telegraph Power Output 450 Watts\*)

$C_1 = 0.0005 \mu\text{f}$  mica, 2000 V.  
 $C_2 = 0.002 \mu\text{f}$  mica, 1000 V.  
 $C_3 = 0.005 \mu\text{f}$  mica, 5000 V.  
 $C_4 = 0.002 \mu\text{f}$  mica, 5000 V.  
 $C_5 = 3.4 \mu\text{f}$  high-voltage.  
 $C_6 = 0.5 \mu\text{f}$  high-voltage.  
 $R_1 = 24,000$  ohms, 25 watts.  
 $R_2 = 5000$  ohms, 100 watts.  
 $R_3 = 5000$  ohms, 100 watts.  
 $L_1 = \text{D-c overload relay, 300 ma.}$   
 $L_2 = \text{Tune to frequency "F".}$   
 $S_1 = \text{S.P.S.T. high-voltage switch.}$   
 $RFC = \text{R-f choke.}$

$f = \text{Operating frequency.}$   
 $T_1 = \text{Filament transformer, 5000-volt insulation.}$   
 $X = \text{Insert keying relay here.}$   
 $* = \text{Approximate.}$   
 $+ = \text{Capacitance in actual use.}$   
 $++ = \text{Minimum air-gap should be 0.25 inch.}$   
 $*** = \text{Minimum air-gap should be 0.1 inch.}$   
 $\# = \text{Reduce to 2500 volts for plate-modulated telephony.}$   
 $\#\# = \text{Reduce to 15,000 ohms for plate-modulated telephony.}$

NOTE: Rotor shaft of  $C_4$  is at the d-c plate potential. An insulated coupling shaft must be inserted between the rotor shaft of  $C_4$  and its control dial.

## RCA-806 Gives 450 Watts Output On CW—400 On 'Phone

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

voltage can be suitably stepped up for the 806 grid. Phrased differently, the low-impedance plate circuit of the 809 is matched to the high-impedance grid circuit of the 806 by using the 809 plate tank as an impedance-matching network.

### RCA-808 is suitable

A 1250-volt tube such as the 808 could be used for the driver in a conventional circuit, but it would have much more than the necessary driving power. If a tuned grid circuit were used in the 806 stage, the r-f voltage across the grid coil could also be stepped up by a suitable choice of LC constants (high L and low C).

The method of metering the grid and plate d-c currents in circuit UC-21 is worthy of mention. Connected as shown, the 100-ma. meter will measure d-c grid current only, and the 500-ma. meter will measure the d-c plate current only. If the grid meter were returned directly to ground, the plate meter would measure the sum of the d-c grid current and the d-c plate current—an arrangement not especially desirable. The advantage of the connections shown is that both meters are essentially at ground potential; thus, the hazard of having a "hot" plate meter in the +B lead is eliminated.

Particular attention should be given to the manner in which the keying relay and the filament by-pass condensers are connected. When the key is open, the filament, the filament-transformer winding, and the filament by-pass condensers ( $C_3$  and  $C_4$ ) assume the full d-c plate potential with respect to ground. If, as

shown in many circuits, the key is inserted next to the center tap of  $T_1$ , and the mid-point of  $C_3$  and  $C_4$  is permanently grounded, the full plate voltage appears across  $C_3$  and  $C_4$  when the key is open. Thus, both  $C_3$  and  $C_4$  would have to be high-voltage condensers. The connections shown are preferable, because only one high-voltage filament by-pass condenser ( $C_5$ ) is required.

### Overload Relay Recommended

The use of a d-c overload relay ( $L_1$ ) is recommended to protect the 806 and its auxiliary apparatus in case the r-f grid excitation should fail, or the plate-tank circuit should accidentally be detuned from resonance. In either case, the d-c plate current will "soar" to an excessive value which may cause serious damage to the equipment. The protective

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

## Big Tantalum Plate Triode FB For High Power Ham Rigs

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

more, we obtain a value which closely approximates the required power output of the driver stage. In this case, therefore, a driver-stage power output of 2 x 64, or 128 watts, is indicated.

A single RCA-810 is an excellent choice for the driver stage. Its amateur net price is only \$13.50 and it has a large surplus of power for this particular application. An 810 operating at only 1250 volts and 200 ma. (250 watts) should provide more than enough excitation for push-pull 806's, even at 10 meters. A surplus of driving power is nearly always desirable.

### RCA-814 may be used for driver

The RCA-814 beam power tube is another possibility for the driver stage. It has the worthwhile advantages of not requiring neutralization and of being extremely easy to excite. However, because its nominal power output of 130 watts is just on the border line of the actual amount required, the 814 may not fully drive the 806's at 30 megacycles, where circuit and tube losses are considerably higher than at the lower amateur frequencies.

Incidentally, those amateurs who happen to have already available an RCA-860 will find that this screening-grid tube makes a fine driver for a 1-kw final amplifier. The 860 has ample power output and has the advantage of not requiring neutralization. In addition, it can be operated at 2500 or 3000 volts from the same power supply that furnishes the push-pull 806's. A single 500-ma., 2500-volt supply will operate both the 860 driver stage and the 1-kw final amplifier. This tube combination is used by many high-power stations for this very reason.

In circuit UC-20 it should be noted that the direct wire connection

between the +B lead and the rotor of plate-tank condenser  $C_3$  places the rotor frame and rotor shaft at the full d-c and a-f plate potential. This arrangement, as has been explained in QST (Dec. 1938), enormously reduces the flash-over potential applied between adjacent condenser plates on modulation peaks, inasmuch as it removes the 2500-volt d-c and 2500-volt a-f voltage components (5000-volts total) from across the condenser. Without this connection, a peak potential of 7000 to 10,000 volts is applied between the condenser plates. With the arrangement shown, only the peak r-f voltage of 3000 to 4000 volts remains. The air-gap of the plates in condenser  $C_3$  should be at least 0.294 inch if the rotor connection to +B is omitted, but can be reduced to about half this value if the circuit is used as shown. The saving thus made in both the size and cost of the plate-tank condenser is no minor item.

A spacing of 0.06 or 0.07 inch is adequate for the grid-tank condenser,  $C_1$ . The neutralizing condensers,  $C_5$  and  $C_6$ , should have an air-gap of at least 0.5 inch at the required capacitance setting of approximately 3.4  $\mu\text{f}$ .

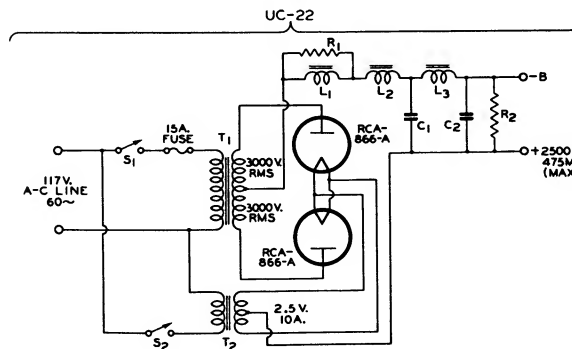
### Meter near ground potential

The plate-current meter of circuit UC-20 is operated near ground potential, instead of being placed in the hot +B lead. Connected as shown, the plate meter will read plate current only, and not the sum of plate current and grid current, as it would if the grid meter were returned directly to ground.

To modulate this r-f amplifier 100%, an audio power of 500 watts is required. This power can conveniently and economically be obtained from two RCA-810's in class B. A suitable circuit for the modulator is shown in circuit UC-12 in the November, 1938 issue of "Ham Tips." To drive class B 810's properly, four 2A3's in push-pull-parallel are recommended. The 2A3's should be operated at a plate voltage of 300 volts and at a fixed bias of -62 volts.

In order to protect the 806's, the plate meter, and the rectifier equipment against accidental overloads, a d-c overload relay ( $L_3$ ) should be included in the circuit.  $L_3$  can be placed in the -B lead, as shown, provided the final amplifier is the only stage operated from the 2500-volt supply. If the r-f driver stage or any other stage is operated from the same supply,  $L_3$  should be placed between the plate meter and ground. In the latter case, the holding coil of  $L_3$  should be suitably shunted by a large electrolytic condenser to bypass the a-f components of the plate current.

A 1-kw power amplifier of the type described is capable of giving outstanding results. If it is coupled to a 2- or 3-element rotary beam, the fortunate ham at the mike can say with justifiable pride—"Look out, fellows, here I come." Under favorable conditions, R/9+ voice signals in remote European countries is a reasonable expectancy on the 10- and 20-meter amateur bands.



## HIGH-VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY FOR PUSH-PULL 806's

(D-C Power Output 1200 Watts\*)

$C_1 = 1 \mu\text{f}$ , 4000 V.  
 $C_2 = 4 \mu\text{f}$ , 4000 V.  
 $L_1 = \text{Antenna change-over relay coil (optional).}^{\dagger}$   
 $L_2 = 8-17$  henry, 500-ma. filter choke, 70 ohms (swinging type).  
 $L_3 = 12$  henry, 500-ma. filter choke, 75 ohms.  
 $R_1 = \text{Optional (see footnote).}^{\dagger}$   
 $R_2 = 100,000$  ohms, 100 watts.

$T_1 = \text{Power transformer, 500 ma.}$   
 $T_2 = \text{Filament transformer, 5000-volt insulation.}$   
 $S_1, S_2 = \text{S.P.S.T. line switch.}$   
 $* = \text{Approximate.}$   
 $^{\dagger} = \text{Adjust value of } R_1 \text{ so that } L_1 \text{ receives rated d-c current. } L_1 \text{ is useful where the transmitting antenna is also to be used for the receiver.}$

## INDUCTANCE CHART HAS MANY USES FOR EXPERIMENTERS

Other Useful Information Available in TT-3 Manual

The inductance chart shown on page 2 is but one of the many useful items in the RCA TT-3 Manual. This chart is easily read and supplies information that all experimenters need in the performance of their work.

In order to determine the approximate design of a single-layer coil to give a desired inductance, the chart shown can be employed as indicated in the following example.

Assume that the desired coil is to be wound with  $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch copper tubing spaced 3 turns to the inch and is to have an inductance of 4.5 microhenrys ( $\mu\text{h}$ ). Then, from the equation  $L = L_0 N^2$ , or  $L_0 = L/N^2$  it is found that  $L_0 = 4.5/(3)^2 = 0.5 \mu\text{h}$ . Applying this value of  $L_0$  to the chart, we find that a coil  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter should be about 4.2 inches long to give the proper inductance. The total number of turns necessary is 4.2 N, or  $(4.2)(3) = 12.6$  turns. The length of the coil for other diameters can readily be found from the chart, and the total number of turns determined by multiplying the length by N, the number of turns per inch.

The chart can be used equally well to find the inductance of a coil of known specifications. For example, it is desired to determine the inductance of a coil  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter wound with 90 turns of No. 24 D.C.C. wire. The wire tables show that this size of wire has a winding factor of 33.6 turns per inch, from which the length of the coil is found to be  $90/33.6 = 2.68$  inches. From the chart,  $L_0$  is found to be about 0.29  $\mu\text{h}$  for a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch coil 2.68 inches long. Because  $L = L_0 N^2$ , the inductance of the coil is  $(0.29)(33.6)^2$ , or 327  $\mu\text{h}$  (approximately).

## "Ham Tips" Seeks Amateur's Help

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

interesting and useful, we shall appreciate your comments. A QSL card may suffice to get your ideas across.

Many amateurs will remember our earlier ham publication, "Dots and Dashes," which was published in 1935 and 1936. Most of the material for "Dots and Dashes" was contributed by hams themselves, in the form of useful hints, kinks, techniques, circuits, methods, etc. Acceptable suggestions were published along with the call letters of the author, and a transmitting tube was given in return. HAM TIPS now makes the same offer. For each "tip" accepted for publication, HAM TIPS will give one RCA tube of the following types (you choose the type desired): 801, 802, 807, 809, 954, 955, 956, 866, or 866-A.

(This offer good in Western Hemisphere, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.)

## HOLD EVERYTHING!

• The October issue of HAM TIPS and the November issues of QST and RADIO will contain announcements of far-reaching importance to every radio amateur.

## HAM TIPS HAS FIRST BIRTHDAY

Copies of All Back Issues Available

With the September, 1939 issue, HAM TIPS celebrates its first birthday!

Judging by the large number of inquiries received by both RCA Power Tube Distributors and the headquarters staff at the Camden and Harrison offices, the first year of HAM TIPS has been a very successful one. Not to be outdone, the editors promise an even more interesting group of issues for the second year. Complete information on new tube types as they are introduced as well as more detailed application information on older types is the goal of your editor.

For those amateurs and experimenters who have not kept a complete file of HAM TIPS, there is still time to round out your file of copies. You may request back issues either from any RCA Parts Distributor, or if they do not have them, then an inquiry to the Commercial Engineering Section, RCA Mfg. Co., Harrison, New Jersey, will bring you the back copies you need to bring your file up to date.

During 1938 and 1939 the various issues of HAM TIPS covered a wide variety of subjects. These were:

Vol. 1 No. 1—September, 1938—Circuit Information on RCA 809.

Vol. 1 No. 2—October, 1938—Circuit Information on RCA 814.

Vol. 1 No. 3—November, 1938—Circuit Information on RCA 810.

Vol. 1 No. 4—December, 1938—High-Power Crystal Rig Using RCA 813.

Vol. 2 No. 1—January-February, 1939—Additional Information on RCA 813, RCA 802 and RCA 921.

Vol. 2 No. 2—March-April, 1939—Circuit Information on RCA 807 with Special Tube and Impedance Charts.

Vol. 2 No. 3—May-June, 1939—Circuit Information on RCA 808.

The information given in the foregoing issues is of a very practical character. The actual operating information for the circuits shown is given—values and wattage of resistors, details of capacitors, etc.

## NEW RCA 2051 GAS TRIODE IS EXCELLENT FOR RELAY CIRCUIT

Operates Relay Direct From Phototube

A new hot-cathode gas tetrode known as the RCA 2051 has just been announced to amateurs and experimenters. It is particularly adapted for use in control devices actuated either by phototubes or radio signals.

Grid current is extremely low, permitting high grid resistance to be used in the grid circuit. The resulting

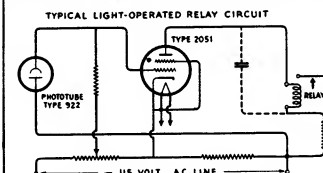


FIGURE 1

high sensitivity permits the tube to be operated directly by a vacuum-type phototube, as shown in Figure 1, thus eliminating one or more tubes previously required in conventional circuits (Figure 2).

The control characteristic is very steep, having a control ratio of approximately 325. Only low values of grid-bias voltage are required. A very small grid-anode capacitance makes the tubes insensitive to line

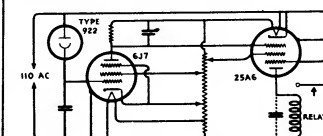


FIGURE 2

voltage surges and minimizes the undesirable effect of capacitance current flowing through the grid resistance.

### CHARACTERISTICS

Heater Voltage . . . . 6.3 Volts  
Heater Current . . . . 0.6 Amperes  
Peak Anode Voltage (Max.) . . . . 350 Volts

## RCA-806 Gives 450 Watts Output On CW—400 On 'Phone

(Continued from page 3, column 2)

resistors,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$ , can be switched into the -B circuit whenever the amplifier is being adjusted or tuned. In this way, the plate power input can be limited to a reasonably safe value if the circuit adjustments are incorrect. Overload relay  $L_1$  should be set to open at 300 ma. (maximum), this value being 50% in excess of the d-c plate current rating of the 806.

Although circuit UC-21 shows the popular "center-tap" method of keying the final amplifier, this method does not lend itself to "break-in" operation. Many amateurs prefer to use break-in, by keying the crystal or e-c oscillator directly and by operating all stages following the oscillator at or near cut-off bias. In order to change circuit UC-21 for this type of operation, the grid bias should be obtained partially from a fixed source, such as a battery or bias rectifier of good regulation, and partially from a grid leak. About -250 volts of fixed bias is required in conjunction with a grid leak ( $R_1$ ) of 14,000 ohms (25-watt size) in order to maintain the amplifier plate current near cut-off when the key in the oscillator stage is up.

## TT-3 MANUAL

Of all the information on transmitting tubes in the amateur's library, perhaps none is more valuable than that contained in the TT-3 Tube Manual. This interesting book may be obtained from all RCA Power Tube Distributors or direct from the RCA Commercial Engineering Section at Harrison, New Jersey, by enclosing a remittance of 25c.

Supplementing the complete information on all RCA air-cooled transmitting types are chapters on the construction of tubes, the various advantages of different metals used in tubes, together with information on properly installing them. Also, a section on transmitting tube application explains the operation of the various circuits.

Many diagrams with complete details of the components are included with practically every type of circuit. This book has 192 pages and is an unusually handy reference book.

Peak Anode Current (Max.), 375 Ma.  
Average Anode Current (Max.) . . . . 75 Ma.  
Grid Resistor (Max.) . . . 10 Megohms

This tube may be obtained through any RCA Power Tube Distributor. Further engineering information may be obtained from RCA Commercial Engineering Section, Harrison, New Jersey.



# HAM TIPS

from



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VOL. 2 — No. 5

CAMDEN, N. J.

OCTOBER, 1939

## A DOUBLE SCOOP

### NEW RCA-811 AND 812 GREATEST TUBE VALUES YET

#### New Zirconium Coated Anode Gives Astonishing Results

Scene: Meeting room of the local amateur radio club. Two hams, early arrivals, settle themselves comfortably in the second row of chairs, feet propped up on the backs of the chairs in front. The following conversation ensues:

1st Ham: "Say, how's your new 'final' coming along?"

2nd H.: "Not so hot—I had it pretty well under way, but now I've decided to junk the whole works and start all over again—the new tubes, you know."

1st H.: "What? More new tubes? What's the dope this time?"

2nd H.: "Haven't you heard? RCA has just announced the new 811 and 812—and they say they're 'head and shoulders' above any other tube now available. Two of 'em in push-pull will take almost 500 watts input, and they cost just a little more than the 809."

1st H.: "Wow! That sounds almost too good to be true."

2nd H.: "That's what I thought, at first. But they've worked up some sort of new plate material—'Zirconium coated,' I believe they call it. But here, take this copy of 'Ham Tips'—it tells all about 'em.'"

A deep silence followed, while Ham No. 1 "boned up" on the new 811 and 812 from the pages of "Ham Tips." Here is what he read:

"The greatest transmitting tube values ever made available to the radio amateur"—that, in the fewest possible words, accurately describes the new 811 and 812, latest additions to the family of RCA high-perveance, easy-to-drive triodes. The RCA power-tube lab has done an outstanding development job on these two new bottles. If, after you have read what follows, you do not agree with this statement, there can be only one conclusion—that the RCA power-tube lab has done a far better job in developing the 811 and 812

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

### NEW DUAL RATING SYSTEM ANNOUNCED BY RCA

#### Ratings For Amateur Services Are Greatly Increased

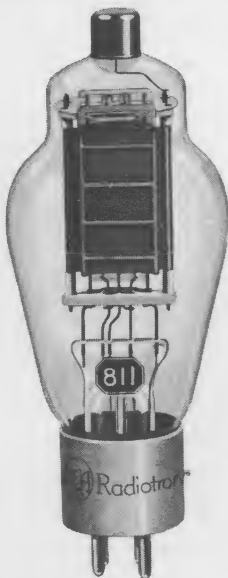
An entirely new system of ratings for air-cooled transmitting tubes has been announced by RCA. Instead of one set of maximum ratings for each tube type, *two* sets of maximum ratings are given. These ratings are designated "Continuous Commercial Service" (CCS) and "Intermittent Commercial & Amateur Service" (ICAS).

The CCS ratings are essentially the same as the former maximum ratings. The ICAS ratings, however, are considerably higher, permit the use of much greater power input, and provide a relatively large increase in useful power output. For example, the a-f power output of two 809's in class B is 100 watts at the old maximum plate-voltage rating of 750 volts. At the new ICAS rating of 1000 volts, the power output is 145 watts—an increase of 45 per cent. In plate-modulated telephony service, the r-f output of the 809 is 38 watts with the CCS ratings and 55 watts with the new ICAS ratings—also an increase of about 45 per cent. Operating data for the 811 and 812, including both CCS and ICAS ratings, are given elsewhere in this issue of HAM TIPS. Similar data have also been prepared for the 802, 804, 806, 807, 809, 810, and 814, as well as for the new 828, and can be obtained on request.

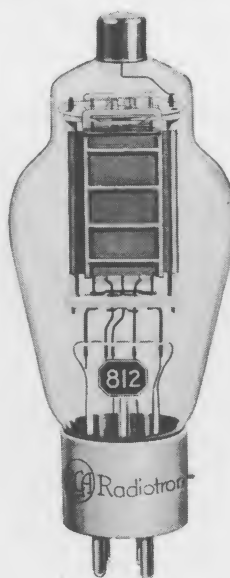
The new system provides transmitting-tube ratings which recognize the diversified design requirements of modern transmitter applications. For example, there are numerous applications where the design factors of *minimum size, light weight, low initial cost, and maximum power output* are far more important than extremely long tube life. In such cases, the set designer may very properly decide that a small tube operated with ICAS ratings better meets his requirements than a larger tube operated with CCS ratings.

It is self-evident, of course, that  
(Continued on page 5, column 1)

### TRULY A MIGHTY PAIR!



RCA-811



RCA-812

At their unbelievably low amateur net price of \$3.50 each, the new 811 and 812 represent a new high in transmitting-tube development.

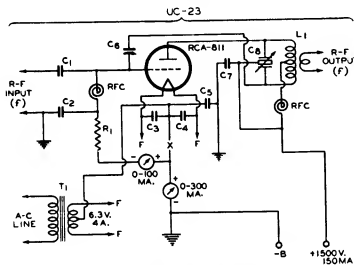
# CIRCUIT UC-23 SHOWS SINGLE-ENDED 811 R-F AMPLIFIER FOR CW TELEGRAPHY

A typical 811 single-ended r-f amplifier designed for class C telegraph service is shown in circuit UC-23. Operating at 1500 volts and 150 ma., corresponding to a d-c plate input of 225 watts (ICAS ratings), this amplifier will provide a useful power output of about 170 watts. This output is based on a plate-circuit efficiency of about 75%, which can readily be obtained in a properly designed amplifier stage.

Since the r-f power dissipated by

able to the 812 in cw transmitters where "break-in" operation is contemplated.

The 812 can be used in circuit UC-23 with only two minor changes. The grid leak ( $R_1$ ) should be changed to 7000 ohms (10 watts), and the neutralizing condenser  $C_6$  may have to be very slightly readjusted. For "break-in" operation with the 812, a partial fixed bias of -45 to -50 volts should be used in conjunction with a grid-leak resistor of 5000 ohms.



## CW R-F POWER AMPLIFIER

### Class C Telegraphy Power Output 170 Watts\*

$C_1 = 0.0005 \mu\text{f}$  mica, 1000 V.

$C_3, C_4 = 0.005 \mu\text{f}$  mica.

$C_6, C_7 = 0.002 \mu\text{f}$  mica, 5000 V.

$C_8 = 5.5 \mu\text{f}$ , \* 6000 V.

$C_9 = 0.6 \mu\text{f}$ /meter/section, † 2000 V.

$R_1 = 3500$  ohms, 10 watts.

RFC = R-f choke.

$T_1$  = Filament transformer, 2000 V. insulation.

$L_1$  = Tune to frequency "f."

f = Operating frequency.

\* Approximate.

† Capacitance in actual use.

NOTE: Rotor shaft of  $C_8$  is at the high d-c plate potential. An insulated coupling shaft must be inserted between the rotor shaft of  $C_8$  and its control dial.

the grid of the 811 is approximately 8 watts, the output of the driver stage should be about 16 watts (using the usual multiplying factor of 2). Some surplus power must be available from the driver in order to provide good regulation of the r-f exciting voltage and to compensate for circuit losses. The required grid bias can be obtained from a 3500-ohm grid leak. The d-c grid current should be about 35 ma., and should never be allowed to exceed 50 ma.

A single 6L6, 6L6-G, or 6V6-G is suitable for the driver stage. Any of these tubes can be connected as a high-mu triode, if desired, with the screen tied to the control grid. With this convenient arrangement, the oscillator stage can be keyed for "break-in" operation. No fixed bias is required for the triode-connected 6L6 or for the 811, due to the fact that their mu is high enough to cause their d-c plate current to drop to a low value when the key is up in the oscillator stage. Grid leak bias is satisfactory. This statement does not apply to the 812, because of its relatively low mu (29). For this reason, the 811 is somewhat prefer-

able to the same amount of driving power is required (in cw service).

## Plate Modulation of Single 812

The 812 is somewhat preferable to the 811 for plate-modulated telephony service. The reason for this is that a tube having a very high mu, like the 811, requires considerably more driving power than a medium-mu tube in order to provide a linear modulation characteristic. This fact, of course, explains the reason for the development of the 812, as otherwise the 811 would meet all design requirements.

Circuit UC-23, using an 812 in place of the 811, can readily be changed for plate-modulated telephony service. The plate supply voltage should be reduced to 1250 volts (maximum ICAS rating) and the full-load plate current to 125 ma. Grid leak  $R_1$  should be changed to 5000 ohms (10-watt size). Under these conditions, and with a driver-stage power output of about 12 watts, a carrier power output of approximately 120 watts can be ob-

(Continued on page 5, column 4)

## RCA-811

### TENTATIVE CHARACTERISTICS and RATINGS

FILAMENT VOLTAGE (A-C or D-C)	6.3	Volts
FILAMENT CURRENT	4	Amperes
AMPLIFICATION FACTOR	160	
DIRECT INTERELECTRODE CAPACITANCES:		
Grid-Plate	5.5	$\mu\text{f}$
Grid-Filament	5.5	$\mu\text{f}$
Plate-Filament	0.6	$\mu\text{f}$
BULB	ST-19	
CAP	Medium Metal	
BASE	Medium 4-Pin "Micanol," Bayonet	

### MAXIMUM CCS and ICAS RATINGS with TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

CCS = Continuous Commercial Service

ICAS = Intermittent Commercial and Amateur Service.

### AS A-F Power Amplifier and Modulator—Class B

	(CCS)	(ICAS)
D-C PLATE VOLTAGE	1250 max.	1500 max. Volts
MAX.-SIGNAL D-C PLATE CURRENT*	125 max.	125 max. Milliamperes
MAX.-SIGNAL PLATE INPUT*	125 max.	150 max. Watts
PLATE DISSIPATION*	40 max.	50 max. Watts

### TYPICAL OPERATION:

Unless otherwise specified, values are for 2 tubes

D-C Plate Voltage	1250	1500	Volts
D-C Grid Voltage#	0	-9	Volts
Peak A-F Grid-to-Grid Voltage	140	160	Volts
Max.-Signal D-C Grid Current	38	38	Milliamperes
Zero-Sig. D-C Plate Current	48	20	Milliamperes
Max.-Sig. D-C Plate Current	200	200	Milliamperes
Load Resistance (Per tube)	3750	4500	Ohms
Effective Load Resistance (Plate-to-Plate)	15000	18000	Ohms
Max.-Sig. Driving Power (Approx.)	3.8	4.2	Watts
Max.-Sig. Power Output (Approx.)	175	225	Watts

### As Plate-Modulated R-F Power Amplifier—Class C Telegraphy

Carrier conditions per tube for use with a max. modulation factor of 1.0

	(CCS)	(ICAS)
D-C PLATE VOLTAGE	1000 max.	1250 max. Volts
D-C GRID VOLTAGE	-200 max.	-200 max. Volts
D-C PLATE CURRENT	105 max.	125 max. Milliamperes
D-C GRID CURRENT	50 max.	50 max. Milliamperes
PLATE INPUT	105 max.	155 max. Watts
PLATE DISSIPATION	27 max.	40 max. Watts

### TYPICAL OPERATION:

D-C Plate Voltage	1000	1250	Volts
D-C Grid Voltage:	-100	-125	Volts
From a grid resistor of	2000	2500	Ohms
Peak R-F Grid Voltage	195	230	Volts
D-C Plate Current	105	125	Milliamperes
D-C Grid Current (Approx.)**	50	50	Milliamperes
Driving Power (Approx.)**	9	11	Watts
Power Output (Approx.)	82	120	Watts

### As R-F Power Amplifier and Oscillator—Class C Telegraphy

Key-down conditions per tube without modulation##

	(CCS)	(ICAS)
D-C PLATE VOLTAGE	1250 max.	1500 max. Volts
D-C GRID VOLTAGE	-200 max.	-200 max. Volts
D-C PLATE CURRENT	125 max.	150 max. Milliamperes
D-C GRID CURRENT	50 max.	50 max. Milliamperes
PLATE INPUT	155 max.	225 max. Watts
PLATE DISSIPATION	40 max.	55 max. Watts

### TYPICAL OPERATION:

D-C Plate Voltage	1250	1500	Volts
D-C Grid Voltage:			
From a fixed supply of	-87.5	-113	Volts
From a grid resistor of	2500	3500	Ohms
From a cathode resistor of	550	600	Ohms
Peak R-F Grid Voltage	180	225	Volts
D-C Plate Current	125	150	Milliamperes
D-C Grid Current (Approx.)**	35	35	Milliamperes
Driving Power (Approx.)**	7	8	Watts
Power Output (Approx.)	115	170	Watts

\* Averaged over any audio-frequency cycle of sine-wave form.

# Grid voltages are given for either a-c or d-c filament operation. When a-c is used, the circuit returns are made to the mid-point of the filament circuit. When d-c is used, the returns are made to the negative filament terminal.

\*\* Subject to wide variations depending on the impedance of the load circuit. High-impedance load circuits require more grid current and driving power to obtain the desired output. Low-impedance circuits need less grid current and driving power, but plate-circuit efficiency is sacrificed. The driving stage should be capable of delivering considerably more than the required driving power.

## Modulation essentially negative may be used if the positive peak of the audio-frequency envelope does not exceed 115% of the carrier conditions.

## RCA-812

## TENTATIVE CHARACTERISTICS and RATINGS

FILAMENT VOLTAGE (A-C or D-C)	6.3	Volts
FILAMENT CURRENT	4	Amperes
AMPLIFICATION FACTOR	29	
DIRECT INTERELECTRODE CAPACITANCES:		
Grid-Plate	5.3	$\mu\text{f}$
Grid-Filament	5.3	$\mu\text{f}$
Plate-Filament	0.8	$\mu\text{f}$
BULB	ST-19	
CAP	Medium Metal	
BASE	Medium 4-Pin "Micanol," Bayonet	

## MAXIMUM RATINGS and TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

CCS = Continuous Commercial Service.

ICAS = Intermittent Commercial and Amateur Service.

## As A-F Power Amplifier and Modulator—Class B

	(CCS)	(ICAS)
D-C PLATE VOLTAGE	1250 max.	1500 max. Volts
MAX.-SIGNAL D-C PLATE CURRENT*	125 max.	125 max. Milliamperes
MAX.-SIGNAL PLATE INPUT*	125 max.	150 max. Watts
PLATE DISSIPATION*	40 max.	50 max. Watts

## TYPICAL OPERATION:

Unless otherwise specified, values are for 2 tubes

D-C Plate Voltage	1250	1500	Volts
D-C Grid Voltage†	-36	-46	Volts
Peak A-F Grid-to-Grid Voltage	210	232	Volts
Max.-Signal D-C Grid Current	18	25	Milliamperes
Zero-Sig. D-C Plate Current	48	42	Milliamperes
Max.-Sig. D-C Plate Current	200	200	Milliamperes
Load Resistance (Per tube)	3750	4500	Ohms
Effective Load Resistance (Plate-to-Plate)	15000	18000	Ohms
Max.-Sig. Driving Power (Approx.)	4.3	4.7	Watts
Max.-Sig. Power Output (Approx.)	175	225	Watts

## As Plate-Modulated R-F Power Amplifier—Class C Telephony

Carrier conditions per tube for use with a max. modulation factor of 1.0

	(CCS)	(ICAS)
D-C PLATE VOLTAGE	1000 max.	1250 max. Volts
D-C GRID VOLTAGE	-200 max.	-200 max. Volts
D-C PLATE CURRENT	105 max.	125 max. Milliamperes
D-C GRID CURRENT	25 max.	25 max. Milliamperes
PLATE INPUT	105 max.	155 max. Watts
PLATE DISSIPATION	27 max.	40 max. Watts

## TYPICAL OPERATION:

D-C Plate Voltage	1000	1250	Volts
D-C Grid Voltage:	-100	-125	Volts
From a grid resistor of	4000	5000	Ohms
Peak R-F Grid Voltage	180	245	Volts
D-C Plate Current	105	125	Milliamperes
D-C Grid Current (Approx.)**	25	25	Milliamperes
Driving Power (Approx.)**	4.5	6	Watts
Power Output (Approx.)	82	120	Watts

## As R-F Power Amplifier and Oscillator—Class C Telephony

Key-down conditions per tube without modulation††

	(CCS)	(ICAS)
D-C PLATE VOLTAGE	1250 max.	1500 max. Volts
D-C GRID VOLTAGE	-200 max.	-200 max. Volts
D-C PLATE CURRENT	125 max.	150 max. Milliamperes
D-C GRID CURRENT	35 max.	35 max. Milliamperes
PLATE INPUT	155 max.	225 max. Watts
PLATE DISSIPATION	40 max.	55 max. Watts

## TYPICAL OPERATION:

D-C Plate Voltage	1250	1500	Volts
D-C Grid Voltage:			
From a fixed supply of	-125	-175	Volts
From a grid resistor of	5000	7000	Ohms
From a cathode resistor of	835	1000	Ohms
Peak R-F Grid Voltage	215	285	Volts
D-C Plate Current	125	150	Milliamperes
D-C Grid Current (Approx.)**	25	25	Milliamperes
Driving Power (Approx.)**	5	6.5	Watts
Power Output (Approx.)	116	170	Watts

\* Averaged over any audio-frequency cycle of sine-wave form.

† Grid voltages are given with respect to the mid-point of filament operated on a-c. If d-c is used, each stated value of grid voltage should be decreased by 3.2 volts and the circuit returns made to the negative end of the filament.

\*\* Subject to wide variations depending on the impedance of the load circuit. High-impedance load circuits require more grid current and driving power to obtain the desired output. Low-impedance circuits need less grid current and driving power, but plate-circuit efficiency is sacrificed. The driving stage should be capable of delivering considerably more than the required driving power.

†† Modulation essentially negative may be used if the positive peak of the audio-frequency envelope does not exceed 115% of the carrier conditions.

## CIRCUIT UC-24 SHOWS PUSH-PULL PLATE-MODULATED 812'S

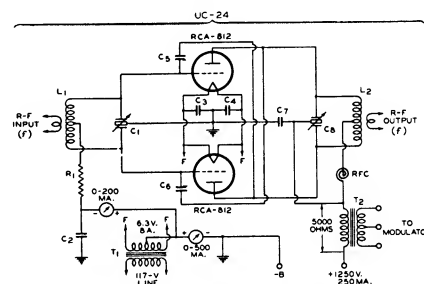
A typical push-pull 812 r-f amplifier designed for plate-modulated telephony service is shown in circuit UC-24. Operating at 1250 volts and 250 ma. (maximum ICAS ratings), corresponding to a d-c plate input of 312 watts, two 812's are capable of delivering a carrier power of almost ¼ kilowatt. A plate-circuit efficiency of about 75% is assumed, a value which can usually be obtained in practice.

The r-f grid power dissipated by two 812's is about 12 watts, or 6 watts per tube. This means that the actual power output of the r-f driver

meter and ground (see circuit UC-24); in this position, the relay should be by-passed by an electrolytic condenser large enough for low audio frequencies.

Connected as shown, the plate meter will read only the d-c plate current, and not the sum of plate current and grid current. Moreover, the plate meter is at ground potential and does not represent a high-voltage hazard such as it does when it is placed in the +B lead.

To modulate the 812's 100%, an a-f power of about 160 watts is required. A pair of 811's operating in



## PLATE-MODULATED R-F POWER AMPLIFIER

## Class C Telephony Power Output 240 Watts\*

C<sub>1</sub> = 1.5  $\mu\text{f}$ /meter/section.\*C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub> = 0.005  $\mu\text{f}$  mica.C<sub>5</sub>, C<sub>6</sub> = 5.3  $\mu\text{f}$ , \* 6000 V.C<sub>7</sub> = 0.002  $\mu\text{f}$ , 5000 V.C<sub>8</sub> = 1.2  $\mu\text{f}$ /meter/section,† 3500 V.R<sub>1</sub> = 2500 ohms, 10 watts.

RFC = R-f choke, 250 ma.

T<sub>1</sub> = Filament transformer.T<sub>2</sub> = Modulation transformer, 155 watts.L<sub>1</sub>, L<sub>2</sub> = Tune to frequency "f."

f = Operating frequency.

\* Approximate.

† Capacitance in actual use.

NOTE: Rotor shaft of C<sub>5</sub> is at the high d-c plate potential. An insulated coupling shaft must be inserted between the rotor shaft of C<sub>5</sub> and its control dial.

stage should be in the order of 24 watts. Thus, a single 6L6, or an 807 operating considerably below its maximum ratings, is suitable for the driver stage. An 807 is preferable to a 6L6 because the latter usually requires neutralization in r-f amplifier circuits. In addition, the 807 is capable of delivering the necessary driving power even when it is used as a plate-circuit doubler—a fact which may mean the elimination of an extra doubler stage.

The required grid bias can be obtained from a 2500-ohm, 10-watt grid leak. The d-c grid current should be adjusted to 50 ma., or 25 ma. per tube, the value which is the maximum rating. In order to protect the final amplifier against accidental loss of bias (due to failure of the grid excitation) or accidental plate-circuit detuning, a d-c overload relay set to operate at 375 ma. should be employed. The holding coil of the relay can conveniently be placed between the -B lead and ground, provided the 812's are the only tubes operated from the 1250-volt plate supply. Otherwise, the relay coil should be placed between the 500-ma. plate

class B at a plate voltage of 1250 volts (zero bias) will deliver 175 watts, and are, therefore, well suited for the modulator stage. A pair of 6L6's in class AB<sub>1</sub> are recommended for the audio driver stage in an inverse feedback circuit (see the circuit and curves of Fig. 1). An a-f driving voltage of only 12 volts RMS per grid will drive the 6L6's to the point required for full output from the class B 811's. A pair of 809's in class B, with their new ICAS ratings, will deliver 145 watts of a-f power. They will, therefore, also do a very good job of modulating two 812's.

## CW Telegraph Operation of 812's

If the 812's in circuit UC-24 are to be used for cw service, the plate voltage may be increased to 1500 volts and the total plate current to 300 ma. The grid leak (R<sub>1</sub>) should be increased to 3500 ohms (15- or 20-watt size). The grid current should be 50 ma., as before. Slightly more driving power is required, due to the higher bias and higher plate voltage. The

(Continued on page 5, column 3)

## OPERATION CHARACTERISTICS

E<sub>f</sub> = 6.3 VOLTS A.C. FOR 811'S AND 6L6'S

INPUT: CLASS AB1 - TWO TYPE 6L6'S  
IN INVERSE FEEDBACK CIRCUIT  
PLATE-SUPPLY VOLTS = 300,  
CATHODE-BIAS RESISTOR (R<sub>1</sub>) = 150 OHMS,  
R<sub>2</sub> = 20,000 OHMS, R<sub>3</sub> = 0.1 MEG.,  
C<sub>1</sub> = 20 μF, C<sub>2</sub> = 0.1 μF  
INTERSTAGE TRANSFORMER (T):  
VOLTAGE RATIO  $\frac{PRIM.}{T/2 SEC.} = 2.8$   
PEAK POWER EFF. = 85 %  
OUTPUT: CLASS B - TWO TYPE 811'S  
PLATE VOLTS = 1250, GRID VOLTS = 0  
LOAD, PLATE-TO-PLATE = 14,000 OHMS

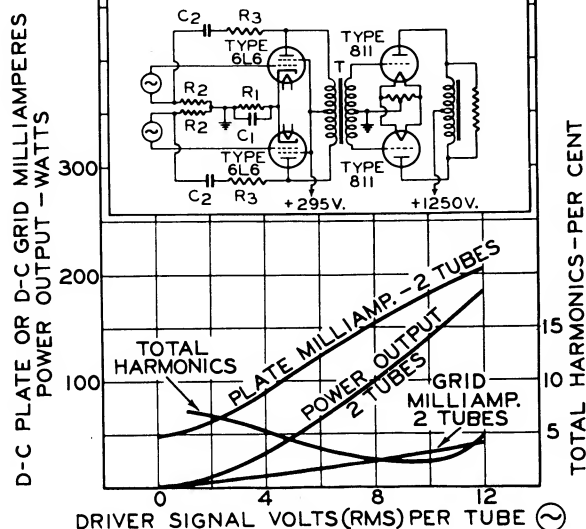


Figure 1

### New RCA-811 and 812 Greatest Tube Values Yet

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

than the editors of "Ham Tips" have done in describing them. To avoid this possibility, the editors are going to digress from the 811 and 812 for just a moment.

Most of you, when you are thinking of building a new rig or of rebuilding an old one, generally decide first how much power input you would like to use. The state of the old pocketbook very often influences this decision to a large degree. You will, therefore, other factors being equal, choose a tube (or tubes) which will take the largest power input compatible with the total cost involved. The tube chosen must, in other words, have a high "figure of merit" expressed in terms of power input watts per unit cost ( $W_{in}/\$/$ ). Because this term completely ignores tube life performance, the true, intrinsic worth of a tube is better expressed by a term which includes life; namely, power input watt-hours per unit cost. From a practical viewpoint, however, the first term is more convenient and you must necessarily depend on the integrity and reputation of the tube manufacturer to insure that you will obtain reasonable tube life under the rated operat-

ing conditions which he recommends.

Another useful figure of merit is the power sensitivity of a tube, which is a measure of how easy the tube is to drive. This factor, for convenience, can be expressed as the ratio of useful class C power output to the required grid driving power.

In order to show vividly the outstanding performance of the new 811 and 812, we have prepared the table shown below. Tubes A, B, C, and D represent four competitive tubes which were chosen because they had relatively high figures of merit. The data given in the table are interesting as well as informative.

Tube Type	Initial Cost Factor $W_{in}/\$/$	Power Sensitivity Factor $W_{out}/W_g^*$
RCA-812	64	26
RCA-811	64	21
A	40	22
B	37	23
C	33	17
D	32	23

\* Approximate.

The significance of the high  $W_{in}/\$/$  factor for the 811 and 812 can best be appreciated if you will stop to think that it is now possible to construct a final amplifier having a rated input of almost 1/2 kilowatt, using two tubes whose total cost is only \$7.00!

Now for some detailed information. The RCA-811 and RCA-812 are

husky triodes with a maximum plate dissipation of 55 watts for class C telegraph service. Operating at 1500 volts (ICAS rating), two tubes of either type can be used in a push-pull circuit with a d-c plate input of 450 watts, and with the unusually low driving-power requirement of only 13 to 16 watts. The 811 and 812 may be operated at maximum ratings in r-f services at frequencies up to 60 Mc. and at reduced ratings up to 100 Mc.

The 811 is a zero-bias, high-mu class B modulator, as well as an excellent r-f tube. Two 811's in class B provide 225 watts of a-f power, which will do a good job of modulating a 1/2 kw. 'phone transmitter. A typical class B modulator stage using two 811's driven by two 6L6's, with inverse feedback, is shown in Fig. 1. Operating characteristics are shown in the curves of Figs. 1 and 2. Because of its high pervance and high mu (160), the 811 makes an efficient plate-circuit frequency doubler.

The 812, especially designed for r-f services, has a medium mu of 29. It requires slightly less driving power than the 811 in cw telegraph service. In plate-modulated telephony service, however, the 812 requires much less driving power than the 811 (about one-half).

Both the 811 and 812 are equipped with the new low-loss "Micanol" base, which has excellent insulating qualities at high radio frequencies together with low moisture-absorption characteristics. The plate lead is

brought out to a metal top cap to provide high insulation.

The remarkable performance characteristics of both tubes are due in large measure to the use of a new type of anode. The plate, which is Zirconium-coated, has unusually high heat-dissipating qualities and in addition functions as an exceptionally effective "getter." Thus, any gas produced by overloads is cleaned up by the plate coating. As a result of this "getter" action of the Zirconium-coated anode, the 811 and 812 are capable of withstanding relatively heavy temporary overloads without damage to their filament emission. This is one virtue in a transmitting tube which most amateurs fully appreciate.

In an actual operating test, two 811's were used in a push-pull circuit on 14 megacycles under heavy overload conditions. The plate-tank condenser was repeatedly de-tuned from resonance so that the plate current and plate dissipation rose to excessive values. This intentional abuse was continued until finally large holes were melted in the plates of both tubes. The amplifier was then adjusted to rated operating conditions (with maximum ICAS values of plate voltage and current) and was found to operate quite normally.

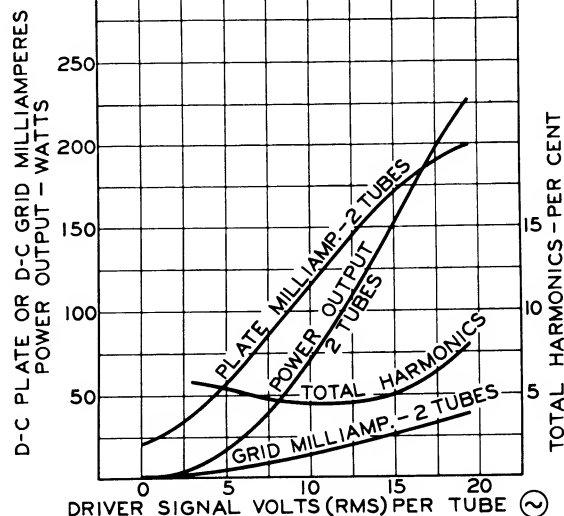
Destructive overload tests have brought out one peculiarity of a Zirconium-coated anode. When a plate dissipation of about 150 to 160 watts is reached, the high plate characteristics. The plate lead is

(Continued on page 6, column 1)

## OPERATION CHARACTERISTICS

E<sub>f</sub> = 6.3 VOLTS A.C. FOR 811'S AND 6L6'S

CIRCUIT CONDITIONS  
INPUT: CLASS AB1 - SAME AS ON DRAWING 92C-6077 UNDER 811  
INTERSTAGE TRANSFORMER (T):  
VOLTAGE RATIO  $\frac{PRIM.}{T/2 SEC.} = 2.4$   
PEAK POWER EFFICIENCY = 85 %  
OUTPUT: CLASS B - TWO TYPE 811'S  
PLATE VOLTS = 1500, GRID VOLTS = -9  
LOAD, PLATE-TO-PLATE = 18,000 OHMS





## New Dual Rating System Announced by RCA

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

the harder a tube is worked the shorter will be its useful life. Although no rule can be set up which will accurately predict the life performance of an individual tube under specified operating conditions, it is practical to make an estimate of tube life on the basis of average results from a large number of tubes. In average amateur service, a tube operated at the higher ratings can normally be expected to give about 50 per cent of the life obtainable with CCS ratings.

It has been estimated that an active amateur does not have his carrier on the air more than 300 hours per year. Therefore, a tube lasting 1000 to 1500 hours when used with CCS ratings would give him at least  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 years of service. The amateur, because he is usually most interested in low initial cost and maximum power output, may consequently decide that the ICAS ratings are better suited for his purpose.

The engineer designing a broadcast transmitter has quite a different problem. A broadcast station may operate tubes on an average of 18 hours a day. Tube failures are expensive both in themselves and in advertising revenue lost because of interrupted programs. Consequently, since reliability is his main concern, he should operate tubes at the CCS ratings, or perhaps even lower. Only in this way can he obtain the long tube life required for continuous commercial services.

In airplane transmitters, tubes may be operated only a few minutes a day. In addition, mechanical failure of tubes may occur prematurely, due to the severe vibration and shock to which they are frequently subjected. For these reasons, operation of tubes at ICAS ratings, especially where maximum power output for a minimum size and weight are essential, should be considered. On the other hand, there are installations where it is imperative that the tubes be ready for operation at all times, because failures at the wrong moment may mean damage to an expensive airplane or even loss of human life. The choice of tube-operating conditions for any service must, therefore, be based on a careful consideration of all factors.

In view of the fact that the ICAS ratings are considerably higher than the former maximum ratings, an explanation of the basis on which these new ratings are established is desirable. The old method of rating transmitting tubes has been based on the assumption that tubes would always be used under the most severe operating conditions possible for each class of service. Although it was recognized that this method was not representative of actual operating conditions, it did provide a very large factor of safety. In recent years, rapid progress in tube design, tube manufacture, transmitter design, and operating technique has made it

practical to refine the method of rating transmitting tubes so that it more closely represents actual operating requirements.

For example, in class C telegraph service, the old ratings were set up on the basis of continuous, key-down operation. In practice, however, all class C stages which are keyed are not under load when the key is up, as it is during spacing intervals. The average load on the tube is, of course, much less than it is under steady, key-down conditions.

In class C plate-modulated telephony service, the old ratings were based on steady, 100 per cent, sine-wave modulation. Under this condition, the total plate input (d.c. and a.c.) is 1.5 times the unmodulated d-c plate input. In practice, a broadcast transmitter (for example) modulates its carrier on the average only 25 to 30 per cent. Under these conditions, the average plate power input is only 5 per cent higher than the unmodulated d-c plate input.

Similarly, the old class B a-f amplifier ratings were based on steady, full-signal operating conditions with a sine-wave signal. Actually, the average signal is much smaller than the maximum value and the average d-c plate current and power input varies continuously between no-signal and full-signal values. In addition, it is well known that speech signals place a much lighter load on the class B amplifier than signals having sinusoidal waveform.

In class B r-f amplifier service, the old ratings were based on carrier conditions where the carrier output represents  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the d-c plate input and the other  $\frac{2}{3}$ 's is dissipated by the plate. At 100 per cent modulation, however, the efficiency of the amplifier increases to approximately 50 per cent, so that the plate dissipation is reduced about 25 per cent. However, because the average decrease in plate dissipation is rather small, the ICAS ratings for this class of service have to be more conservative than for the other services.

It is apparent from the foregoing considerations that increased transmitting-tube ratings are practical for many applications. The new ICAS ratings, together with the CCS ratings, make it possible for the radio amateur and the radio engineer to choose the operating conditions best suited for the job at hand. Undoubtedly, the introduction by RCA of this new system of dual ratings for transmitting tubes represents a most important contribution to the art.

Because of the interest RCA's new Dual Rating System is certain to excite, especially among radio amateurs, a 16-page booklet has been prepared giving ICAS maximum ratings and typical operating conditions for the tube types: 802, 804, 806, 807, 809, 810 and 814. This booklet may be obtained on request from RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Commercial Engineering Section, Harrison, N. J. Abbreviated data on the types listed above are shown on page 6, column 2; both CCS and ICAS values are given for purposes of comparison.

## Circuit UC-24 Shows Push-Pull Plate-Modulated 812's

(Continued from page 3, column 4)

power output can be increased to 340 watts from the 240 watts obtainable in plate-modulated telephony service.

If 100% grid-leak bias is used, as described above, the 812's can be keyed in the filament-to-ground circuit. An extra filament by-pass condenser is needed, and the filament circuit (transformer and by-pass condensers) should be changed to the arrangement shown in circuit UC-23. The filament-circuit connections shown in circuit UC-24 are for 'phone work only.

Where the oscillator or other preceding stage is to be keyed, as for "break-in" operation, a partial fixed bias of -45 to -50 volts should be employed in conjunction with a 2500-ohm, 10-watt grid leak. With this amount of fixed or battery bias, the d-c plate current of the 812's will remain near cut-off when the key is up (that is, when the grid excitation is removed). With grid-leak bias only, the d-c plate current would rise to an excessive value as is always the case with medium-mu tubes.

In cw service, the neutralizing condensers ( $C_5$  and  $C_6$ ) shown in circuit UC-24 can have a peak voltage rating of only 3000 volts, instead of the 6000 volts needed for telephony service. Similarly, the voltage rating of  $C_3$  can be reduced to 2000 volts.

## Circuit UC-24 with Push-Pull 811's

Two 811's can be substituted for the two 812's in circuit UC-24 if two changes are made. In plate-modulated telephony service, grid leak  $R_1$  should be changed to 1250 ohms (25-watt size). In addition, the driver-stage power output must be increased to about 45 watts.

For push-pull 811's in cw telephony service, grid leak  $R_1$  should be changed to about 1600 ohms (10-watt size). The driver-stage power output for this service should be approximately 32 watts. Due to the extremely high mu of the 811's, they can be used for "break-in" operation (oscillator-stage keying) with grid-leak bias only; partial fixed bias is not necessary. When grid excitation is removed from the 811's, their plate current drops to a very low value. This characteristic is an advantage not possessed by medium-mu tubes, such as the 812. If, however, "center-tap" keying of the push-pull final amplifier stage is employed, there is little difference on which to base a choice between the 811 and the 812. With center-tap keying, the connections of the filament transformer and by-pass condensers should be changed to the arrangement shown in circuit UC-23.

A transmitter using push-pull 811's or 812's is capable of offering real competition to one-kw stations on any of the popular amateur bands. If a good two- or three-element beam

antenna is used on the higher-frequency bands, a rig of this type will put through a strong signal with excellent consistency.

## Circuit UC-23 Shows Single-Ended 811 R-F Amplifier For CW Telegraphy

(Continued from page 2, column 2)

tained from a well-designed amplifier stage.

To modulate the 812, operating with an input of about 155 watts, an a-f power of approximately 80 watts is required. This can economically be obtained from a pair of 809's in class B, driven by push-pull 2A3's in class A. The modulation resistance presented by the 812 across the secondary of the modulation transformer is 1250/0.125, or 10000 ohms.

The plate-tank condenser ( $C_3$ ) shown in circuit UC-23 is rated for 2000 volts peak. For plate modulation,  $C_3$  should be rated for twice this value, or 4000 volts peak. A split-stator condenser having an air gap of 0.07" (not less) between adjacent rotor and stator plates is adequate. If the frame and rotor of  $C_3$  were not tied to +B, an air gap of 0.140" would be necessary. The 6000-volt peak rating shown for neutralizing condenser  $C_5$  is adequate for either cw or 'phone. A 3000-volt rating would do for cw alone.

A carrier power of 170 watts (cw) or 120 watts ('phone) is capable of giving excellent results in the amateur high-frequency bands. At a price of \$3.50 for the 811 or 812, such a transmitter is hard to beat on a basis of performance versus cost.

## HAMS PLEASE NOTE!

### WIN \$5.00!

Does your transmitter use RCA tubes throughout?

If so, send us a photograph and a brief description of it. Photos of final amplifier stages are also suitable. We should like to publish one or more such photos in each issue of HAM TIPS. Those published win \$5.00 cash. "Commercial type" rigs are not given preference—what have you?

(This offer good in Western Hemisphere, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands.)

## New RCA-811 and 812

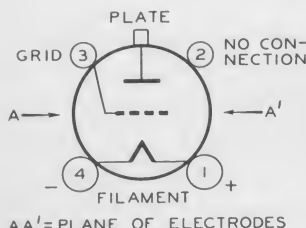
## Greatest Tube Values Yet

(Continued from page 4, column 4)

temperature causes the plate to alloy with the Zirconium coating. This action produces an oval-shaped shiny spot in the middle of the plate. The bright spot, once formed, remains permanently, but does not necessarily affect the operation or efficiency of the tube in subsequent normal operation. If the excessive overload is allowed to persist long enough, a silvery coating may form on the interior surface of the glass bulb.

In order to avoid excessive plate overloads, with the attendant "spotting" of the plate and darkening of the bulb, the amateur need only observe the usual precaution of using either a suitable d-c overload relay or a protective resistor in series with the plate supply lead. A 100-watt, 10000-ohm resistor will protect an 811 or an 812 during "tuning up" operations when a new circuit is being adjusted for the first time (before the correct setting of the plate condenser, for resonance, is determined). The resistor should, of course, be shorted or taken out of the circuit during normal operation of the transmitter. A d-c overload relay is preferable to a protective resistor, because a relay can be left in the circuit at all times and offers permanent protection. The relay should be set to open the primary circuit of the high-voltage supply when the d-c plate current reaches a value 50% greater than normal—that is, a value of 225 ma. for a single 811 or 812.

Many radio amateurs may feel that the use of such protective devices is not necessary for home-built transmitters. It should be remembered, however, that a protective device will not only protect the r-f amplifier tubes but may also prevent the destruction of meters, power transformers, rectifier tubes, and other circuit components. Just one heavy overload removed in time may represent a saving many times the cost of an inexpensive overload relay. But here, we're digressing again from our original purpose. That was, if you remember, to tell you that the new RCA-811 and RCA-812 are a mighty swell pair of tubes!



Top View of Socket Connections for the New RCA-811 and 812

## THUMB-NAIL DATA SHOWING CCS AND ICAS COMPARISONS

## 802—R-F AMPLIFIER PENTODE

Class C Telegraphy	CCS	ICAS
Max. plate voltage....	500	600 V.
Max. plate current....	60	60 Ma.
Max. plate dissipation	10	13 W.
Max. plate input....	25	33 W.
Grid driving power....	0.25	0.3 W.
Carrier power output	16	23 W.

\$3.50 Amateur Net.

## 804—R-F AMPLIFIER PENTODE

Class C Telegraphy	CCS	ICAS
Max. plate voltage....	1250	1500 V.
Max. plate current....	95	100 Ma.
Max. plate dissipation	40	50 W.
Max. plate input....	120	150 W.
Grid driving power....	0.95	1.95 W.
Carrier power output	80	110 W.

\$15.00 Amateur Net.

## 806—TANTALUM-PLATE TRIODE

Class C Telegraphy	CCS	ICAS
Max. plate voltage....	3000	3300 V.
Max. plate current....	200	300 Ma.
Max. plate dissipation	150	225 W.
Max. plate input....	600	1000 W.
Grid driving power....	20	34 W.
Carrier power output	450	780 W.

\$22.00 Amateur Net.

## 807—BEAM POWER TETRODE

Class C Telegraphy	CCS	ICAS
Max. plate voltage....	600	750 V.
Max. plate current....	100	100 Ma.
Max. plate dissipation	25	30 W.
Max. plate input....	60	75 W.
Grid driving power....	0.22	0.22 W.
Carrier power output	37.5	50 W.

\$3.50 Amateur Net.

## 809—HIGH-MU TRIODE

Class C Telegraphy	CCS	ICAS
Max. plate voltage....	750	1000 V.
Max. plate current....	100	100 Ma.
Max. plate dissipation	25	30 W.
Max. plate input....	75	100 W.
Grid driving power....	2.5	3.8 W.
Carrier power output	55	75 W.

\$2.50 Amateur Net.

## 810—HIGH-MU TRIODE

Class C Telegraphy	CCS	ICAS
Max. plate voltage....	2000	2250 V.
Max. plate current....	250	275 Ma.
Max. plate dissipation	125	150 W.
Max. plate input....	500	620 W.
Grid driving power....	12	12 W.
Carrier power output	375	475 W.

\$13.50 Amateur Net.

## 814—BEAM POWER TETRODE

Class C Telegraphy	CCS	ICAS
Max. plate voltage....	1250	1500 V.
Max. plate current....	150	150 Ma.
Max. plate dissipation	50	65 W.
Max. plate input....	180	225 W.
Grid driving power....	1.5	1.5 W.
Carrier power output	130	160 W.

\$17.50 Amateur Net.

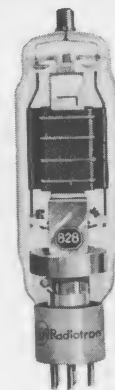
## 828—POWER AMPLIFIER PENTODE

Class C Telegraphy	CCS	ICAS
Max. plate voltage....	1250	1500 V.
Max. plate current....	160	180 Ma.
Max. plate dissipation	70	80 W.
Max. plate input....	200	270 W.
Grid driving power....	2.1	2.2 W.
Carrier power output	150	200 W.

\$17.50 Amateur Net.

## NEW RCA-828 BEAM POWER TUBE DESIGNED FOR A-F SERVICE — ALSO EXCELLENT FOR R-F APPLICATIONS

**Tow 828's in AB<sub>1</sub> deliver 300 watts of a-f power with only 1% distortion!**



RCA 828

This new transmitting pentode is designed especially for class AB<sub>1</sub> service. It is also an excellent r-f amplifier. Amateur net price, \$17.50.

RCA-828 is a new multi-electrode transmitting tube with a maximum plate dissipation rating of 80 watts (ICAS) for class AB<sub>1</sub> and class C telegraph services. The 828 contains a suppressor and has beam power features. This tube is designed particularly for use as a class AB<sub>1</sub> modulator and audio-frequency power amplifier; it is also well-suited for use in radio-frequency applications as an r-f power amplifier, frequency multiplier, oscillator, and grid- or plate-modulated amplifier. Two 828's in class AB<sub>1</sub> service (CCS ratings) are capable of delivering 300 watts of audio power with only 1% distortion! Because of its high power sensitivity, RCA-828 can be operated in r-f services to give full power output with very little driving power and, consequently, with a minimum number of driver stages. Neutralization is unnecessary in adequately shielded circuits. The 828 is ideal for use in transmitters where quick band change without neutralizing adjustments is required. The tube may be operated at maximum ratings at frequencies as high as 30 Mc. and at reduced ratings up to 75 Mc. RCA-828 is equipped with the new "MICANOL" base which has excellent insulating qualities at high radio frequencies together with low moisture-absorption characteristics. The plate connection of the tube is brought out through a separate seal at the top of the bulb to provide high insulation.

In class AB<sub>1</sub> audio service, the 828 is operated so that no grid current flows during any part of the input signal cycle. Fixed bias should be employed. Cathode bias is unsuitable because, in a push-pull class AB<sub>1</sub> circuit, two 828's have a d-c plate-current variation of from 50 to well over 200 ma. Obviously, such a plate-current swing would cause an excessive bias shift if self-bias were used. Since no grid current is drawn, a power driver stage is not required. A push-pull voltage amplifier using small receiving tubes such as the 6J7 is suitable for the driver stage. At the maximum ICAS plate-voltage rating

of 2000 volts, two 828's are capable of delivering up to 385 watts of audio power with low distortion.

In r-f amplifier service (class C telegraphy), an 828 will deliver an output of approximately 200 watts with a d-c plate-voltage of 1500 volts (maximum ICAS rating for r-f service). The power output of the driver stage should be about 5 watts. Thus, almost any small a-f or r-f power amplifier tube is suitable for the driver stage. A 6V6-G or a 6L6 as a "Tritet" crystal oscillator will drive an 828 very nicely, even if frequency doubling is used in the oscillator plate circuit.

In many respects, the 828 is similar to the RCA-804. Although the 828 has a suppressor grid, this new tube is not recommended for suppressor-modulated telephony service. The suppressor - voltage / power - output characteristic is not linear when the suppressor is operated with a negative bias.

A subsequent issue of HAM TIPS will describe the 828 at greater length; circuits for both a-f and r-f applications will be shown. A technical bulletin on the 828 is now available and may be obtained on request.

**BE SURE TO SEE YOUR RCA POWER-TUBE DISTRIBUTOR NEXT MONTH FOR YOUR COPY OF NOVEMBER "HAM TIPS". IT WILL INCLUDE A CONSTRUCTIONAL ARTICLE ON A PUSH-PULL 811 AMPLIFIER, WITH AN 807 DRIVER STAGE ON THE SAME CHASSIS.**

# HAM TIPS

from



Published by RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

VOL. 2 — No. 6

CAMDEN, N. J.

NOVEMBER, 1939

## R-F TUBE COST OF 450-WATT RIG ONLY \$11.50

### NEW RCA DUAL RATINGS MEET WIDE APPROVAL

#### Permit Increases of Power in Many Rigs

Judging by the comments we have already received regarding our new Dual Rating System, both directly and through our correspondence, it is evident that radio amateurs and many other users of RCA Transmitting Tubes welcome the new System with open arms. Unquestionably, the CCS and ICAS ratings for many of the most popular air-cooled transmitting tubes offer a high degree of flexibility in transmitter design which is almost equivalent to the introduction of many new tube types having

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

### MINIATURE!



Four new miniature tubes that provide a complete complement for the design of compact, lightweight, portable equipment have just been announced by RCA. They are only two inches in length by three-quarters of an inch in diameter and give highly efficient operation from a 45-volt "B" supply.

### RCA-812's DRIVEN BY RCA-807 MAKE EXCELLENT COMBINATION

Has 240 Watts Output on 'Phone and 340 Watts Output on CW

#### PICTURES?

We are still paying \$5.00 each for good photos of 100% RCA tubed transmitters. Final amplifier stages are O.K. Give us a brief description with important details. What have you?

(This offer good in Western Hemisphere, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands.)

A transmitter employing a pair of the new RCA-812's or RCA-811's driven by a single RCA-807 may not be the last word in ham rigs, but it is a rig which you will find extremely hard to beat on a basis of tube cost versus performance. The final amplifier chassis of such a transmitter, including the 807 driver stage, is shown in the accompanying photographs and circuits.

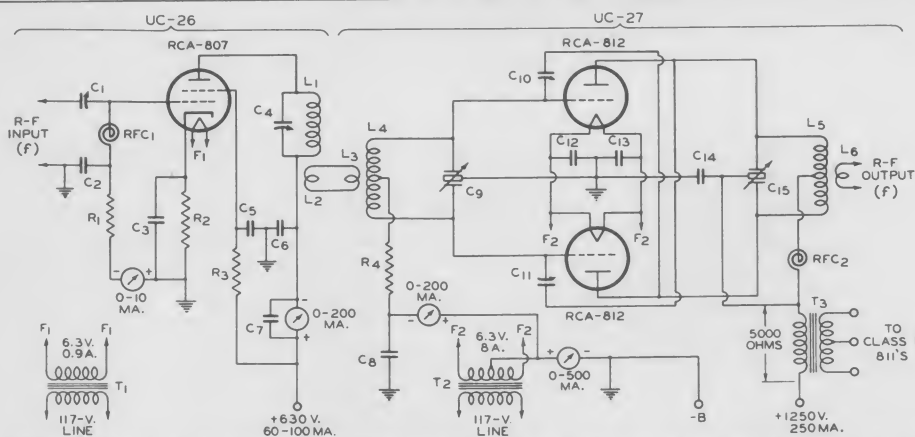
This rig, using only three \$3.50 tubes, plus a \$1.00 "Tritet" crystal oscillator tube (RCA-6V6-G) for the exciter, has a total tube cost for the r-f section of only \$11.50. Since push-pull 812's, operating at the moderate plate voltage of 1500 volts, will take an input of 450 watts (class C telegraphy), the cost of the r-f tubes is unbelievably low. Expressed in terms of power amplifier watts input per dollar of total r-f tube cost, it is 450/11.50 or 39.2 watts input per dollar. Until the recent announcement of the new RCA-811 and RCA-812, this figure was excellent even for a single r-f amplifier stage! Facts and figures speak for themselves as regards the extreme economy of the push-pull 812 rig now to be described.

#### Uses Standard Parts

The various circuit components which are mentioned by manufacturer's trade name are the parts which were actually used in the construction of this transmitter. In many cases, equivalent parts of other manufacture can be substituted if desired.

The 807 driver and the push-pull 812's are mounted on an "Electralloy" chassis 10" x 17" x 3", a size suitable for relay rack mounting. The spacing between the various parts on top of the chassis is not particularly critical and can be seen in the top-view photograph. The split-stator

(Continued on page 2, column 1)



### PUSH-PULL R-F POWER AMPLIFIER 812's† WITH 807 BEAM POWER DRIVER STAGE

Class C Telephony Power Output 240 Watts\*

Class C Telegraphy Power Output 340 Watts†\*

C<sub>1</sub> = 10-70  $\mu$ f mica trimmer (ceramic-base type).  
C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>7</sub>, C<sub>8</sub>, C<sub>12</sub>, C<sub>13</sub> = 0.005  $\mu$ f mica.  
C<sub>4</sub> = 165  $\mu$ f, 0.05" air gap (Cardwell Midway Type MO165BS).  
C<sub>5</sub> = 260  $\mu$ f section, 0.031" air gap (Cardwell Dual Midway Type MR260BD).  
C<sub>10</sub>, C<sub>11</sub> = 4-7  $\mu$ f, 0.140" air gap (Cardwell Type ZS7SS).  
C<sub>14</sub> = 0.002  $\mu$ f mica, 5000 volts (Sangamo).  
C<sub>15</sub> = 100  $\mu$ f section, 0.070" air gap (Cardwell Dual Midway Type MT100GD).  
R<sub>1</sub> = 10,000 ohms, 1 watt.  
R<sub>2</sub> = 300 ohms, 10 watts.  
R<sub>3</sub> = 40,000 ohms, 10 watts.  
R<sub>4</sub> = 2500 ohms, 10 watts (photo shows 5000-ohm, 25-watt adjustable resistor).

RFC<sub>1</sub>, RFC<sub>2</sub> = 2½ millihenry r-f choke\*\* (National Type R-100).  
L<sub>1</sub> = 9 turns ¾" copper tubing, 2" inside diameter, 4½" long (20 meters).  
L<sub>2</sub>, L<sub>3</sub> = 2-turn coupling link, #18 insulated wire (or larger).  
L<sub>4</sub> = 14 turns #12 solid enamel, 1½" inside diameter, 1½" long, mounted on 5-pin tube base (20 meters).  
L<sub>5</sub> = 12 turns ¾" copper tubing, 2½" inside diameter, 4½" long (20 meters).  
L<sub>6</sub> = 2-turn output link, #12 solid wire, around center of L<sub>5</sub> (see text) and insulated for 3000 volts.  
T<sub>1</sub> = 6.3-volt, 1-ampere filament transformer (Thordarson T19F80).

T<sub>2</sub> = 6.3-volt, 10-ampere filament transformer (Thordarson T19F99).  
T<sub>3</sub> = Modulation transformer, 150-175 watts; primary, plate-to-plate, 15,000 ohms; secondary, 5000 ohms. (Not shown.)  
† Or 811's—see text.  
\* Approximate.  
† At 1500 plate volts and 300 ma. plate current.  
\*\* More inductance may be desirable at the lower frequencies.  
NOTE: Rotor shaft of C<sub>15</sub> is at high d-c plate potential. An insulated coupling shaft must be inserted between rotor shaft of C<sub>15</sub> and its control dial. Same applies to C<sub>4</sub>.



## Tube Cost of 450-Watt Rig Only \$11.50

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

grid condenser  $C_9$  is mounted in the exact center (lengthwise) of the chassis. The other parts are then placed on the chassis so as to provide short grid and plate leads. The 807 plate tank  $L_1C_4$  is at the left,  $L_4C_9$  is in the center, and  $L_5C_{15}$  is at the right. The neutralizing condensers  $C_{10}$  and  $C_{11}$  are mounted, by means of standard brackets supplied with the Cardwell AFU "100-watt" foundation unit, underneath the split-stator plate condenser  $C_{15}$ . This latter condenser, also a part of the AFU foundation unit, includes two type "M" base-mounting brackets which were shifted over to mount the grid condenser ( $C_9$ ), type "MR260BD." The plate condenser, the frame of which can not be grounded to the chassis because it is tied to the +B lead (see circuit UC-27), is mounted on two sturdy metal-base ceramic pillars  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches high. Standard right-angle brackets fasten the condenser frame to the ceramic insulators. If the +B connection to the rotor frame were omitted,  $C_{15}$  would have to have twice as much air gap between adjacent plates and would be much more bulky and expensive.

The two type "BW" yoke brackets supplied with the AFU foundation unit are not needed, because the 812 plate coils are mounted on home-made "Mycalex" jack-and-plug strips measuring  $\frac{3}{4}$ " x  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $\frac{1}{4}$ ". An outline drawing of these coil mountings is shown in Fig. 1.

The 807 plate-coil mounting is similar to that used in the final stage, except for the location and number of the plugs and jacks. Although the material used for the coil-mounting strips in this stage was not "Mycalex," it is preferable to use Mycalex (or other suitable low-loss material), at least for the jack strip and for the 10-meter-coil plug strip. Fig. 2 shows an outline drawing of the 807 coil mountings.

### Individual Coupling Adjustments Easily Made

The aluminum brackets mounting the jack strip to condenser  $C_4$  are designed to fit the front frame screw and the rear stator terminal of the condenser. The two plate-coil jacks go through both the insulating strip and the two mounting brackets, the latter forming the leads from coil to condenser. The two inner jacks are

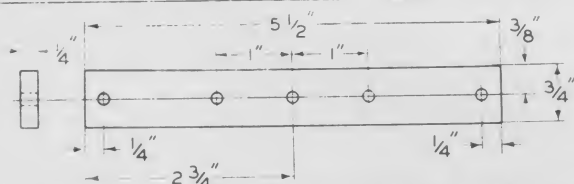


Figure 1—Outline drawing of Mycalex plug-and-jack strips used to mount the 812 plate coils. The jack strip is mounted directly on two opposite stator terminals of the condenser by two aluminum brackets. The end jacks go through both base strip and mounting brackets, thus forming the coil-condenser leads.



Clean, simple construction is a feature of this power amplifier using a pair of RCA-812's driven by an RCA-807. Maximum output is 340 Watts CW.

for the link circuit, the 2-turn link being an integral part of each plate coil. This arrangement allows individual coupling adjustments to be made once and then left alone, for each band. The tight coupling of the link as shown in the photograph was adequate to drive plate-modulated push-pull 811's, and overdrives two 812's. For the latter tubes, the link should be bent outward to loosen the coupling. As an incidental point, the neutralizing condensers did not have to be readjusted whether 811's or 812's were "plugged in" the final stage. The only change needed was in the grid excitation and in the value of grid leak  $R_4$ .

Design data for the 20-meter coils (the ones shown in the photo) are given in the legend beneath circuit diagrams UC-26 and UC-27. Home-made coils are used because they readily permit the desired LC ratio to be obtained for each band. This point deserves an explanation. The 812 stage shown in circuit UC-27, being designed for plate-modulated telephony (changes for cw operation are covered further along), operates with the ICAS ratings of 1250 volts and 250 ma. Applying the ratio  $E_b/I_b$  (1250/250) to the capacitance chart on page 151 of the RCA TT-3 Manual, we find that a plate tuning capacitance (for a single-ended circuit) of  $25 \mu\text{f}$  is indicated for a tank-circuit "Q" of 12, at 10 meters. For a split-tank circuit, this value becomes  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 25, or  $12.5 \mu\text{f}$  per condenser section for the 10-meter band. This is  $12.5/10$ , or  $1.25 \mu\text{f}$  per meter per section. At 20 meters, therefore, the

inductance of  $L_5$  should be such that it resonates to the operating frequency with a capacitance per section of (20) (1.25), or  $25 \mu\text{f}$ . Thus,  $L_5$  should be designed so that condenser  $C_{15}$  resonates, on 20 meters, when it is about  $\frac{1}{8}$  meshed. Condenser  $C_{15}$  has a capacitance variation of  $13 \mu\text{f}$  minimum to  $100 \mu\text{f}$  maximum, or  $87 \mu\text{f}$  total effective range. Therefore,  $\frac{1}{8}$  of  $87 \mu\text{f}$  plus the  $13 \mu\text{f}$  minimum

It is apparent that, for this particular rig, the Cardwell plate condenser "MT100GD" ( $100 \mu\text{f}$  per section) is just large enough for 80 meters with the plates fully meshed, and has a minimum capacitance just low enough for a satisfactory "Q" at 10 meters with the plates only slightly meshed. For 160-meter operation, it is advisable to add a  $75 \mu\text{f}$  fixed air condenser of the plug-in type across the entire plate coil ( $L_5$ ). This is the same as adding  $150 \mu\text{f}$  per section to  $C_{15}$  as a minimum capacitance value. The fixed air condenser must have twice the air gap of  $C_{15}$ ; that is, an air gap of at least 0.14" is needed in order to withstand the peak-to-peak r-f voltage across  $L_5$ . The r-f voltage at one end of the plate coil reaches a positive peak at the same instant the r-f voltage at the other end reaches a negative peak, and the peak-to-peak value is twice the peak value as measured to the center of the coil or to the rotor frame of  $C_{15}$ . A fixed air condenser such as Cardwell type JTT-75-OS or equivalent meets these specifications. Provision should be made for mounting it on the chassis at the right of  $C_{15}$ , if 160-meter operation is contemplated. Such provision was not made with the layout illustrated in the photograph, but a suitable re-arrangement of the parts is readily possible.

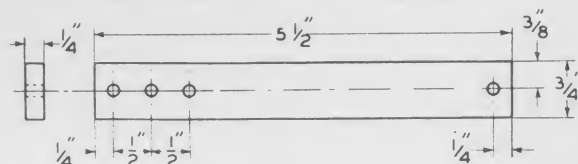


Figure 2—Outline drawing of plug-and-jack strips used to mount the 807 plate coil. The jack strip is mounted to the front frame screw and to the rear stator terminal of  $C_4$  by means of aluminum brackets. The Mycalex strips come in 11-inch lengths and were obtained from the Allen D. Cardwell Co. Each length provides two coil strips.

value provides a total of about  $25 \mu\text{f}$  per section, as desired.

### Capacitance Not Critical

It should be remembered, of course, that the exact capacitance value used is not critical because there is nothing "sacred" about a "Q" of 12. The use of a slightly larger "Q" is quite good design for telephony. A smaller "Q" (less tuning capacitance) should be avoided, however, in the interest of better modulation linearity and in the reduction of harmonics. It is advisable, as a general rule, to determine the desired value of capacitance from the TT-3 chart and then to use this value as a design factor toward which to work in making coils for each band. For  $C_{15}$ , the capacitance chart values per condenser section for 5-band operation are as follows:

10 meters	$12.5 \mu\text{f}$ per section*
20 meters	$25 \mu\text{f}$ per section
40 meters	$50 \mu\text{f}$ per section
80 meters	$100 \mu\text{f}$ per section
160 meters	$200 \mu\text{f}$ per section

\* More capacitance must actually be used, because the minimum capacitance of  $C_{15}$  is  $13 \mu\text{f}$ .

### Capacitance Adequate For All Bands

The capacitance of either  $C_4$  or  $C_9$ , as specified in the legend, is adequate for all bands from 10 to 160 meters. In designing the coils for the 807 plate tank, one can again use the TT-3 capacitance chart. At 600 volts and 60 ma. (for the 807), a value of  $1.25 \mu\text{f}$  per meter is again indicated, by co-incidence. Knowing the desired capacitance for each amateur band, one can readily design the various coils by using one of the well-known inductance formulas or charts as a guide, assisted by prior experience, along with a generous helping of "cut, try, squeeze, and pull."

Knowing the desired value of total effective tuning capacitance, one can obtain the value of the required inductance from the formula,

$$L = \frac{25.33 \times 10^9}{f^2 C}$$

microhenries, "f" is in kilocycles per second, and "C" is in micro-microfarads. In the case of the 20-meter final amplifier tank circuit, the total effective capacitance across the entire



## R-F Tube Cost of 450-Watt Rig Only \$11.50

(Continued from page 2, column 4)

plate coil should be  $12.5 \mu\text{f}$ —one-half of the  $25 \mu\text{f}$  per section value previously mentioned. Inductance  $L_6$ , as specified, is just a bit too small to resonate with this capacitance. Two more turns—14 instead of 12—may more nearly give the desired LC combination. Likewise,  $L_1$  tunes to 14 Mc. with  $58 \mu\text{f}$  of capacitance, and therefore should be slightly larger than the size specified in order to meet the theoretical design requirements previously outlined.

In none of these calculations have tube-output or circuit-wiring capacitances been mentioned. Wiring capacitances, in a well-designed transmitter layout, are usually negligible at frequencies up to 60 Mc. The effective output capacitance of two triodes in a push-pull stage is equal (approximately) to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the plate-filament capacitance plus the grid-plate capacitance ( $\frac{1}{2}C_{pf} + C_{gp}$ ). The two 812's, therefore, have a total effective output capacitance of  $0.4 + 5.3$ , or  $5.7 \mu\text{f}$ . Theoretically, in a push-pull stage, twice this value of capacitance ( $11.4 \mu\text{f}$ ) should be subtracted from the per section condenser values obtained for each amateur band from the capacitance chart. At 30 Mc, the tube capacitance obviously represents the largest part of the total  $12.5 \mu\text{f}$  per section required, even neglecting the minimum capacitance of  $C_{15}$ . The best procedure, therefore, is to design  $L_6$  for 10 meters so that  $C_{15}$  tunes practically all the way out. These considerations show clearly why LC values become increasingly important at frequencies of 14 Mc and higher.

To return now to our description of the 812 rig, the top-view photograph does not show the two-turn output link coil ( $L_6$ ) around the center of  $L_5$ , although plug-and-jack connections are provided for it on the mounting strips. This link can be wound with #12 solid wire with a diameter about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch larger than the diameter of  $L_5$ . The wire should either be insulated for 3000 volts with high-quality spaghetti tubing or separated from  $L_5$  by ceramic spacers, so that it can in no case come in contact with the high d-c plate voltage on  $L_5$ . The short +B lead from the center plug to the center tap of  $L_5$  should be covered with heavy spaghetti tubing or else heavily taped.

The bottom-view photo of the chassis shows the location of the various filament transformers, resistors, by-pass condensers, and other parts. A separate filament transformer is used for the 812's so that the final stage can be keyed in the filament center-tap circuit, if desired. A keying relay can be placed under the chassis for this purpose, along with a key click filter, because plenty of extra space is available.

If the amplifier chassis is mounted in a rack, the meter connections to the 807 and 812 stages are simplified by mounting the four meters on the amplifier panel. If a separate meter panel is used, several meter leads

must be brought out by means of a terminal jack or strip. Of course, a single meter with a plug-cord can be used by placing closed-circuit meter jacks in place of the various meters. It is important, however, to leave the 500-ma. final-stage plate meter permanently wired in the cathode circuit at all times. This meter, connected as shown, will not include the grid current in its reading.

The r-f input to the 807 is fed through the 10-70- $\mu\text{f}$  mica trimmer ( $C_1$ ), which is located at the grid terminal of the 807 socket. The exciter unit, which can consist of a 6V6-G or 6L6-G "Tritet" crystal oscillator, should normally be located on a chassis immediately below the power amplifier. The 807 excitation lead can then be made quite short. A phone-tip plug-and-jack inserted in this lead will allow the two units to be readily disconnected for removal from the rack. A suitable "Tritet" oscillator is shown in circuit UC-1 in "Ham Tips" for September, 1938.

### Tuning the Transmitter

In tuning up the rig for the first time, one should tune one stage at a time, beginning with the oscillator, and leaving the plate voltage off the 807 and the 812's. After the 807 grid-current meter shows that the oscillator is functioning properly (a d-c grid current of 3 to 5 ma. is proper for the 807), a 5000-ohm 200-watt protective resistor should be inserted in the 807 +B lead. The resonant point on  $C_4$  can then be found without danger of overloading the 807 during the tuning procedure. The protective resistor should then be removed. Next,  $L_2$  and  $C_9$  should be adjusted for proper coupling and resonance, respectively, as indicated by the 812 grid meter.

With full plate voltage on the 807, the 812 grid meter should read somewhat higher than the desired operating value of 50 ma., because the amplifier grid current drops when the 812 plate voltage and plate load are applied. The next step, before the high voltage is placed on the final stage, is the neutralization of the 812's. A small neon bulb and a Bakelite-rod type of screw driver are handy tools for the proper adjustment of  $C_{10}$  and  $C_{11}$ . The shafts of these condensers are conveniently slotted for this purpose. The rear neutralizing condenser requires set-

ting at a slightly higher capacitance than the front one, due possibly to the fact that its lead to the grid of the rear 812 is just slightly longer (and has a little more capacitance to ground) than the corresponding front lead. This difference is of no practical importance in the operation of the amplifier, however. After an r-f voltage minimum (shown by the neon bulb) has been established at both ends of  $L_5$ , the final amplifier grid meter should not "kick" perceptibly when  $C_{15}$  is tuned through resonance. It is essential, of course, constantly to retune  $C_4$ ,  $C_9$ , and  $C_{15}$  as the neutralizing adjustments are being made, due to circuit interaction.

### Protective Resistor in B+ Lead

The lousy 5000-ohm protective resistor should next be placed in the +B lead to the 812's, and the resonant point on  $C_{15}$  located. The absence of a resonant point usually means that  $L_5$  is either too big or too small for the tuning range of  $C_{15}$ . If a protective resistor is not used, the 500-ma. plate-current meter will bang off scale with a somewhat terrifying speed! "Spotting" of the zirconium-coated 812 plates, while not damaging to the tubes (see "Ham Tips," Oct., 1939), is undesirable and can be easily avoided by means of the protective resistor while the initial tuning is in progress. Once the resonant point is determined for a given band, the dial reading should be noted, so that the condenser can be pre-set in future "tunings up" after band changing. This also applies to the 807-stage dial setting.

All operating tests were made on 14 Mc. The final-stage plate current dips to about 30 ma. at no-load resonance. Pencil tests are not recommended to determine how large an r-f arc can be drawn from the final plate tank, because of safety considerations. Besides, the pencil catches on fire.

In the particular test made on this rig at the station of W2BRO, the 2-turn output link ( $L_6$ ) was coupled to a half-wave "Zepp" antenna coil by means of a few feet of twisted pair terminated by another 2-turn link. The 812's loaded to 250 ma. very easily. Variation of the link coupling at the antenna tuned circuit was necessary because the coupling of  $L_6$  was fixed. A swinging-link assembly at  $L_6L_6$  would be more

convenient, if commercial plug-in coils were used.

### May Be Modulated with Pair 811's

A logical, economical modulator for the 812's is a pair of RCA-811's in class B, driven in turn by a pair of 2A3's, or by a pair of 6L6's in class AB<sub>1</sub> with inverse feedback. A circuit of the latter type is shown on page 4 of Oct., 1939, "Ham Tips." With 1250 plate volts and zero bias, two 811's will deliver about 175 watts of a-f power. The push-pull 812's require only 155 watts of audio for 100% plate modulation, which means that some surplus modulating power is available from the class B 811's.

An oscillograph pattern of the r-f output, with a steady sine-wave signal, showed the modulation to be quite linear. No trouble was had with arc-overs or distortion at 100% modulation, even when an overload test was made with 1500 volts on the 812 plates.

### CW Operation of 812's

For cw operation, the 812's can be run at the ICAS ratings of 1500 volts and 300 milliamperes. The grid leak ( $R_1$ ) should be changed to 3500 ohms (20-watt size). The keying relay contacts can be placed in the lead coming from the center tap of filament transformer  $T_2$ . However, because the filaments of the 812's assume the d-c plate potential when the key is up (the tubes act somewhat like an unloaded rectifier), filament by-pass condensers  $C_{12}$  and  $C_{13}$  must be changed to a high-voltage type—a rating of 2500 volts being adequate. An alternative by-passing arrangement is shown in circuit UC-23 in October, 1939 "Ham Tips," using one high- and two low-voltage condensers. A key-click filter will be found essential with this type of keying circuit.

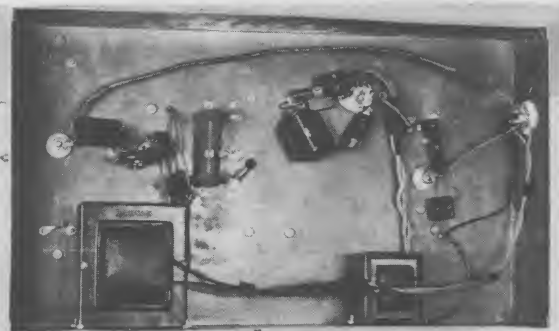
Slightly more excitation is needed for cw operation of the 812's; this can be obtained by adjusting the coupling of  $L_2$  and  $L_1$ . Oscillator keying is not recommended for the circuits shown. For this type of keying, the 807 screen voltage would have to be obtained from a fixed, low-voltage source; in addition, partial fixed bias of near-cut-off value in conjunction with reduced values for grid leaks  $R_1$  and  $R_4$  would be required for both stages.

### Substituting 811's

The only changes required in order to use plate-modulated push-pull 811's are in the grid excitation and in the value of the amplifier grid leak. The coupling of  $L_2$  and  $L_1$  must be tightened so as to increase the total amplifier d-c grid current from 50 ma. to 100 ma. The grid leak  $R_4$  must be changed from 2500 ohms to 1250 ohms (20-watt size). The d-c plate current of the 807 driver should then be about 100 ma.—the maximum rated value for this tube. The 812's will load the 807 only to about 50 or 60 ma.

For cw operation with 811's, the grid leak  $R_4$  should be made about 1700 ohms (20 watts). Partial fixed

(Continued on page 4, column 4)



The under-chassis view also shows the remarkable simplicity of construction of this fine performing transmitter.

## FINE LOW-POWER RIG MADE WITH 6L6-G/809 TUBE COMBINATION

### CM2AD Wins Tube for Circuit "Tip"

The excellent r-f amplifier characteristics of the RCA-809, together with its unusually low price, has made this tube one of the outstanding amateur favorites. The fact that the 809 requires relatively little driving power and operates at a moderate plate voltage makes it well suited for use in simple, low-power transmitters such as most beginning (and many old-time) amateurs take delight in constructing and operating.

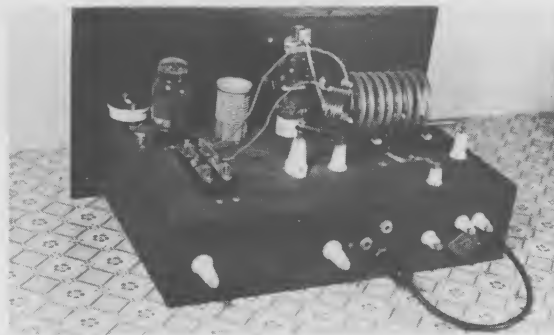
The circuit of Fig. 3, submitted as a "ham tip" by Cuban CM2AD, shows a 6L6-G crystal oscillator-doubler driving an 809 final amplifier (CM2AD wins one 809 for this contribution). This rig is illustrated in the photo, with the 20-meter coils in place. A 40-meter crystal is employed with "straight-through" operation for that band. On 20 meters, the oscillator plate tank is tuned to the second harmonic of the crystal. The 809 is driven to a d-c grid current of 30 ma. on both 20 and 40 meters, with about the same d-c plate input (15 watts) to the oscillator in either case. CM2AD suggests that his inefficient 40-meter oscillator plate coil, wound on a tube base, may account for the fact that he does not get more drive on 40 than on 20 meters. In any event this arrangement is certainly good design, because he does not have to change the excitation to the 809 when changing bands. The 809 plate current at no-load resonance dips to 23 ma. on 40 meters and to 14 ma. on 20 meters, indicating that the amplifier plate-circuit efficiency is fairly high. The 809 loads to 100 ma. quite easily when the antenna load is coupled in by  $L_3$ .

### Uses Plate Modulation

CM2AD reports also having used plate modulation with this rig. He pushes the 809 grid current up to 35 ma. for 'phone, by increasing the oscillator plate voltage slightly.  $C_{11}$  should have a 2000-volt rating and  $C_9$  a 3500-volt rating for plate-modulated operation.

The oscillator plate voltage is taken from a tap on a 25000-ohm, 200-watt bleeder across the 750-volt plate supply. Although CM2AD did not mention trouble from "chirps" when the 6L6-G is keyed, it is possible that a steadier note can be obtained by using a fixed tap on the voltage divider for the oscillator screen voltage, instead of a series screen resistor.

The oscillator circuit appears to be a "Tritet" without a tuning condenser across the cathode coil. The by-pass condenser shown in Fig. 3 in dotted lines was not included on CM2AD's original sketch. It may be required in some layouts, inasmuch as it furnishes the 6L6-G cathode



CM2AD takes in a 5-spot for this photo of his simple, two-tube rig using an RCA-6L6-G to drive an RCA-809 on 20 or 40 meters. Circuit is shown in Fig. 3. He reports having built three rigs of this type for friends—and that they all worked equally well. See accompanying story for more details.

circuit with a short r-f return path to ground. In this rig, however, the by-passing through  $C_7$  and  $C_8$  is adequate. The use of the extra condenser might require a slightly different value of inductance for cathode coil  $L_4$ .

This little rig has given CM2AD real results. He lists his dx as 62 countries, WAC, and WAS. Many "kilowatt" have done less!

In a letter dated September 25, 1939, CM2AD reports that he is terribly disappointed over the Cuban Government's decision to cancel all Cuban amateur licenses. He believes, however, that new regulations permitting amateur operation are in the "offing." Along with him, we certainly hope so! In the meantime, our heartfelt sympathies to a silent neighbor.

### NEW CHART

Your RCA Power Tube Distributor now has a large chart showing the superior values of RCA Power Tubes. Be sure and check this chart before making any power tube purchase.

### New RCA Dual Ratings Meet Wide Approval

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

"in between" power ratings. That is, the gap in power capability between any tube and the next larger size has been materially reduced.

For those who missed the announcements carried in October "Ham Tips" and in November QST and RADIO, a brief description of the new RCA Dual Rating System is in order. Instead of one set of maximum ratings for each tube type, two sets of maximum ratings are given. These ratings are designated "Continuous Commercial Service" (CCS) and "Intermittent Commercial and Amateur Service" (ICAS).

### CCS Same As Former Ratings

The CCS ratings are essentially the same as the former maximum ratings. The ICAS ratings, however, are considerably higher, permit the use of much greater power input, and provide a relatively large increase in useful power output. For example, the a-f power output of two 809's in class B is 100 watts at the old maxi-

mum plate-voltage rating of 750 volts. At the new ICAS rating of 1000 volts, the power output is 145 watts—an increase of 45 per cent. In plate-modulated telephony service, the r-f output of the 809 is 38 watts with the CCS ratings and 55 watts with the new ICAS ratings—also an increase of about 45 per cent.

The new system provides transmitting-tube ratings which recognize the diversified design requirements of modern transmitter applications. For example, there are numerous applications where the design factors of minimum size, light weight, low initial cost, and maximum power output are far more important than extremely long tube life. In such cases, the set designer may very properly decide that a small tube operated with ICAS ratings better meets his requirements than a larger tube operated with CCS ratings.

To meet the large demand for data on the new ICAS ratings, a 20-page booklet entitled INCREASED RATINGS, has been prepared and is available free on request from the Commercial Engineering Section, RCA Mfg. Co., Inc., Harrison, N. J.

### R-F Tube Cost of 450-Watt Rig Only \$11.50

(Continued from page 3, column 4)

bias is not needed for the 811's when oscillator keying is employed, due to the zero-bias, high-mu design of this tube type. The 811 is, therefore, preferable to the 812 in this particular type of service. If center-tap keying of the final stage is to be used, there is little to choose from between the 811 and the 812.

A subsequent issue of "Ham Tips" will describe a class B modulator using two 811's, together with a circuit of a complete speech amplifier and driver. The subject of cathode modulation is being given special attention. More on this later.

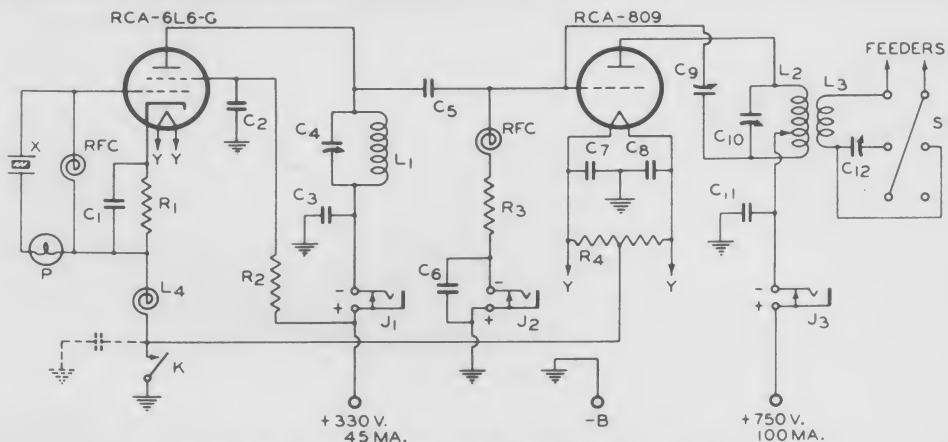


FIGURE 3—CW RIG FOR 40 AND 20 METERS

Power Output 55 Watts\*

(Submitted by CM2AD, who gets one RCA-809 for this circuit suggestion)

$C_1$  = 40  $\mu$ f mica  
 $C_2$ ,  $C_3$ ,  $C_6$ ,  $C_7$ ,  $C_8$ ,  $C_{11}$  = 0.002  $\mu$ f mica.  
 $C_4$  = 150  $\mu$ f midget variable.  
 $C_5$  = 50  $\mu$ f mica.  
 $C_9$  = 18  $\mu$ f neutralizer.  
 $C_{10}$  = 100  $\mu$ f variable.  
 $C_{12}$  = 350  $\mu$ f receiver type.  
 $R_1$  = 500 ohms, 5 watts.

$R_2$  = 20,000 ohms, 5 watts.  
 $R_3$  = 3000 ohms, 5 watts.  
 $R_4$  = 40 ohms, c.t., wire-wound.  
K = Key.  
 $L_1$ ,  $L_2$  = Tune to 7 or 14 Mc.  
 $L_3$  = Antenna coil—7 turns #14 enamel, 2" diameter.

$L_4$  = 10 turns #20 D.C.C., 1" diam., 2" long (see text).  
RFC = 2 1/2 mh. r-f choke—small size.  
X = 40-meter crystal.  
P = 6-8 V., 150-ma. tan bead pilot bulb.  
S = D.P.D.T. feeder switch.  
 $J_1$ ,  $J_2$ ,  $J_3$  = Single-closed-circuit jack.  
\* Approximate.

# HAM TIPS

from



Published by RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

VOL. 3—No. 1

CAMDEN, N. J.

JANUARY—FEBRUARY, 1940

## NEW SUPER HAS STABILITY AND SENSITIVITY PLUS

Uses Frequency Stabilizer and Voltage Regulator

"The AR-77 puts an end to dial twiddling when you give the other fellow the 'GA' to comeback." So enthuses Mr. Ed. Braddock, Manager of RCA Amateur Equipment Sales.

This new 10-tube super is designed with particular attention to frequency drift. Heat, the formidable enemy of frequency stability, is greatly minimized by using an over-sized power transformer. Furthermore, the careful selection and use of excellent insulation in strategic places minimizes circuit losses and detuning effects caused by changes in temperature and humidity. The new ultra-efficient insulation, POLYSTYRENE, is used in the two highest frequency r-f transformers and in the i-f transformers; ceramic insulation is used in the tuning condensers, band-change switch, and r-f trimmers. And last but not least, the AR-77 is equipped with a temperature-compensator that automatically corrects for frequency drift, particularly when the receiver first warms up from a cold start.

### Plenty of Features

Greater approach to constant sensitivity throughout each tuning range is achieved by dual alignment of each tuned r-f circuit. This system maintains uniform tracking of the r-f, first detector, and the h-f oscillator circuits. The image ratio at 30 Mc is approximately 40 to 1 with a 50-ohm load. Electrical band-spread tuning is used. The band-spread dial is calibrated for 10, 20, 40 and 80 meters and spread out over approximately 270°. After band switching, accurate resetting of the receiver is made practical by a vernier-index scale which may be used for both the main-tuning and band-spread dials.

Other features of the AR-77 include the use of a voltage regulator for the plate supply of the h-f oscillator and first detector, a sure-fire noise limiter, and a carrier-level meter. Negative feedback is employed in the a-f output circuit for improved fidelity.

The AR-77 uses one single-ended RCA-6SK7 in the tuned r-f stage, two 6SK7's in each of the two i-f's, a 6K8 first detector and oscillator, a 6H6

## IT'S HERE!



The new, big RCA Receiving Tube Manual, the RC-14, is just off the press. This book now contains 224 pages brimful of tube theory, application, circuits, and charts—and above all, it includes up-to-the-minute information on a total of 237 different receiving tube types.

You can obtain a copy of this RC-14 from your RCA tube dealer, or by sending 25 cents to the Commercial Engineering Section, RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Harrison, New Jersey.

second detector and noise limiter, one 6SQ7 a.v.c. and a-f amplifier, one 6F6 a-f power amplifier, one 6SJ7 as b.f.o., one 5Z4 rectifier, and one VR-150/30 voltage regulator. Amateur net price of the AR-77 is \$139.50; net price of the 8-inch dynamic speaker in matched cabinet, \$8.00. Give this receiver a whirl at your nearest RCA distributor.

## CATHODE MODULATION The Whys and Wherefores

By E. E. Spitzer, A. G. Nekut, and L. C. Waller

Research and Engineering Dept., RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Harrison, N. J.

The subject of cathode modulation has recently received the spot light of amateur attention. The features of this modulation system have been described in a number of writings, notably those by Mr. Frank C. Jones. In this article, we shall discuss several aspects of cathode modulation from the viewpoint of the transmitting-tube engineer. It will be shown that, for a typical cathode-modulated stage, the modulating power required is approximately equal to 20 per cent of the d-c plate input to the modulated r-f amplifier. Furthermore, it will be shown that the cathode impedance of a typical single-tube r-f amplifier is about 6000 ohms; that of a typical push-pull stage about 3000 ohms.

An elementary circuit for cathode modulation is shown in Fig. 1. If some a-f modulating voltage,  $e_m$ , is introduced in the cathode or filament-return circuit of an r-f amplifier, this a-f voltage will modulate both the plate voltage and the grid voltage of the stage. Let us assume that on the

### COMING !

Featured in the next issue is a constructional story on an 811 class B modulator. Data will include curves for a-f power output, harmonic distortion, and frequency response, as well as circuits for a complete speech amplifier and class AB1 driver. A constructional article on a 1250/1500 volt, 500-ma. power supply will also be included. This husky supply is designed to operate both the 811 modulator and the p-p 812 r-f stage (described in November Ham Tips).

Be sure to contact your RCA Transmitting Tube Distributor for the next issue of Ham Tips!

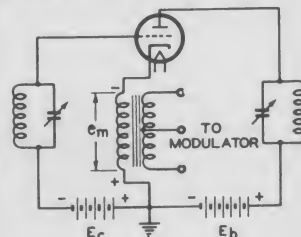
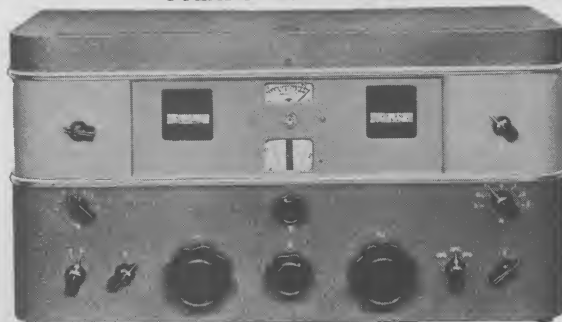


Figure 1

first half-cycle of the modulating voltage, the polarity of  $e_m$  is as indicated in Fig. 1. In the series circuit between the cathode and the plate, voltage  $e_m$  will add to the plate-supply voltage,  $E_b$ , because their polarities are correct for addition. The resulting increase in plate voltage will cause the plate current and amplifier power output to increase. In the grid circuit, however,  $e_m$  acts so as to oppose the grid-bias voltage,  $E_c$ . The resulting decrease in negative grid voltage will also cause the plate current and amplifier power output to increase. Thus, the effects of  $e_m$  on both the grid circuit and the plate circuit are in phase, because both effects tend to increase the amplifier power output. On the next half-cycle of modulating voltage the polarity of  $e_m$  is reversed, resulting

## STEADY AS A ROCK



Frequency-drift compensation and tremendous usable gain makes the new AR-77 one of the most brilliant communication receivers ever hooked to an antenna. The AR-77 uses 10 tubes (5 high-gain single-ended types) and has a frequency range that extends all the way from 540 to 31,000 kc. It employs band-switching in 6 ranges with individual coils and uses a crystal filter with a 6-stage selectivity control that provides band widths from 6 kc to 80 cycles!

\*See Reading List

(Continued on page 3, column 1)



# OPERATION CURVES FOR CATHODE-MODULATED R-F AMPLIFIERS

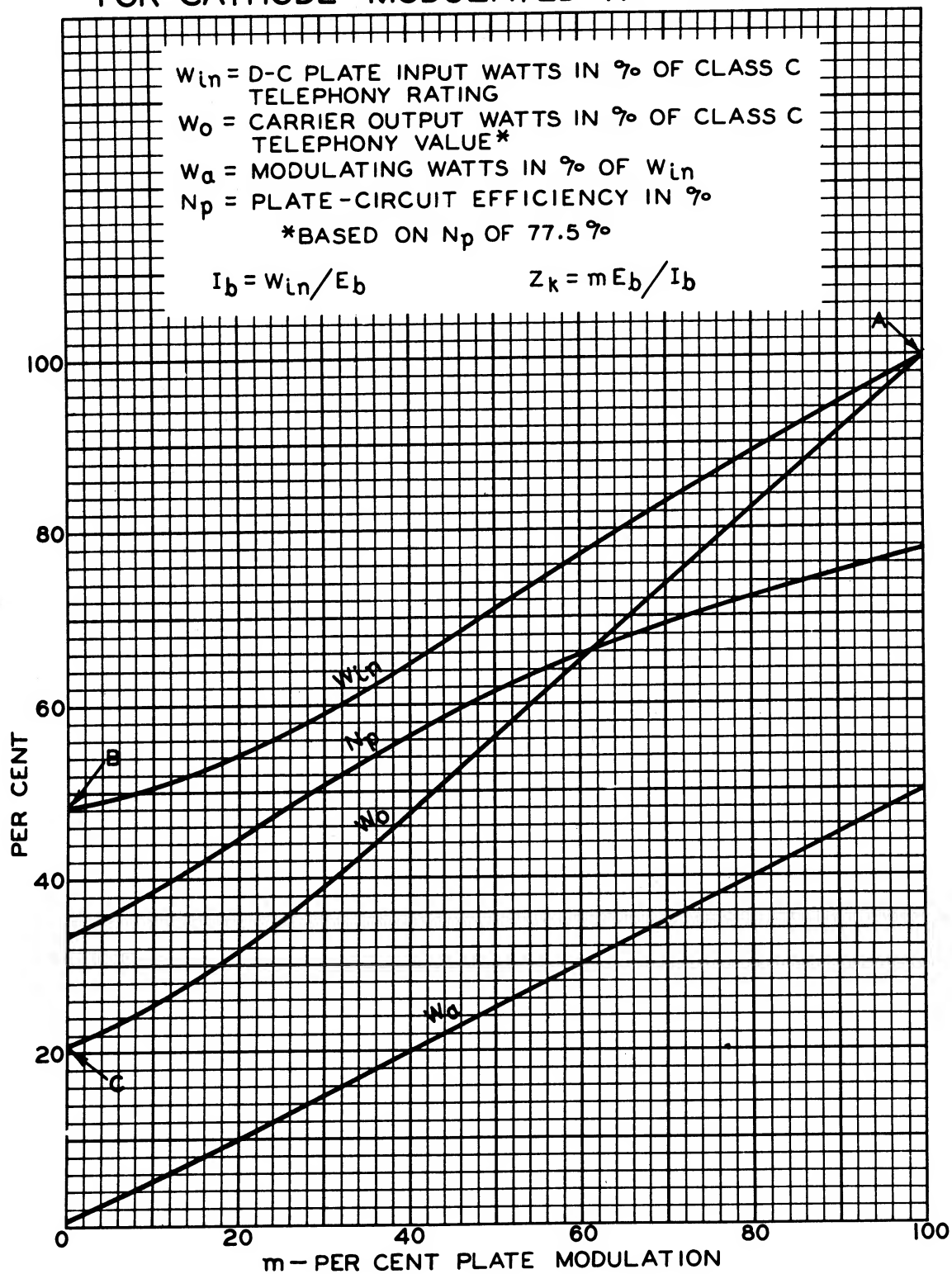


Figure 2

## Cathode Modulation

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

in less plate voltage, a larger negative grid bias, and a decrease in amplifier output. In other words, the effect of modulating voltage  $e_m$ , acting in the cathode circuit, is to produce simultaneous, in-phase, grid-and-plate modulation. Thus, 100 per cent modulation of the carrier can be accomplished by a combination of, say, 40 per cent plate modulation with 60 per cent effective grid modulation. For this reason—and for other reasons which will become apparent as we go along—we can think of the cathode system of modulation as “grid-and-plate” modulation.

## Comparison of Modulating Systems

It is necessary at this point in our discussion to consider both grid modulation and plate modulation for a moment. The salient characteristics of these systems of modulation are well known.

Grid modulation results in

- (1) Low power output
- (2) Low plate-circuit efficiency
- (3) Low audio power requirements

Plate modulation results in

- (1) High power output
- (2) High plate-circuit efficiency
- (3) High audio power requirements

For example, a grid-modulated RCA-812 has a carrier output of 25 watts at a plate-circuit efficiency of about 33 per cent. The a-f power required for 100 per cent carrier modulation may be only 1 watt or so. The same tube, plate modulated, has a carrier output of 120 watts at a plate-circuit efficiency of about 77 per cent, but the modulating power required for 100 per cent carrier modulation is nearly 78 watts. A cathode-modulated amplifier may be adjusted to operate at any suitable point between these two extremes.

## Determination of C-M Operating Conditions

The question immediately arises as to how to determine the proper operating conditions for a cathode-modulated stage. To simplify the problems involved, the four curves of Fig. 2 have been prepared. These curves are useful because they show what happens to the d-c plate input ( $W_{in}$ ), the carrier output ( $W_o$ ), the modulating power ( $W_a$ ), and the plate circuit efficiency ( $N_p$ ), as the percentage of plate modulation ( $m$ ) is varied from zero to 100 per cent.

The data for the curves of Fig. 2 were obtained for an RCA-812, but have been plotted on a percentage basis so as to be applicable to any tube or tubes for which the class C telephony ratings are known. That is, point “A” on the  $W_{in}$  curve represents the rated class C plate-modulated telephony power input, or 155 watts for the 812. All other values along the  $W_{in}$  curve can be determined as the indicated percentage of the value at point

“A”. Similarly, point “A” on the  $W_o$  curve represents the class C telephony carrier output (based on a plate-circuit efficiency of 77.5%), or 120 watts for the 812. Other values on the  $W_o$  curve are found by taking the indicated percentages of the value at point “A”.

Point “B” on the  $W_{in}$  curve and point “C” on the  $W_o$  curve represent the values for “pure” grid modulation (where “m” is zero %). For the example of the 812,  $W_{in}$  at point “B” is 75 watts, or about 48% of 155 watts;

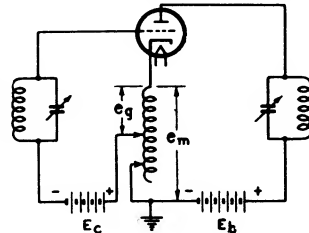


Figure 3

$W_o$  at point “C” is 25 watts, or about 21% of 120 watts.

It is apparent that points “A”, “B”, and “C” are readily obtainable from the published values given in the tube bulletin. Intermediate points on the  $W_{in}$  and  $W_o$  curves were obtained as follows: In a test stage, a peak a-f voltage equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the d-c plate voltage was applied to the plate circuit; this held “m” at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %. An in-phase grid-modulating voltage was then applied to the grid circuit so that an oscillograph pattern of the carrier showed 100% carrier modulation. This procedure was repeated for various values of grid bias, grid excitation, and plate loading until operating conditions were found which gave maximum power output without exceeding the tube’s plate dissipation or producing objectionable distortion at 100% carrier modulation. The entire procedure was then repeated with “m” at 66%, or with 66% plate modulation. Thus, curves  $W_{in}$  and  $W_o$  provide data for the design of a cathode-modulated amplifier, expressed in terms of the class C plate-modulated telephony input and output.

Values for the plate-circuit efficiency curve ( $N_p$ ) are easily obtained from the relation  $N_p = (W_o/W_{in}) (100)$ , in per cent, where values of

$W_o$  and  $W_{in}$  correspond to various values of “m”.

Data for the  $W_a$  (modulating power) curve are calculated from the relation

$$W_a = \frac{m}{2} W_{in} \text{ (approx.)}$$

where “m” is the percentage of plate modulation employed and  $W_{in}$  is the d-c plate input. This relationship is derived as follows (see Figs. 3 and 4): The a-f power,  $W_a$ , is equal to the product of the RMS a-f modulating voltage and the RMS a-f component of the plate current—that is,  $W_a = (E_{ao})(I_{ao})$ . If  $e_m$  is the peak a-f modulating voltage,  $E_{ao} = e_m/\sqrt{2}$ . Because the carrier is 100% modulated, the d-c plate current  $I_b$  is also modulated 100% (see Fig. 4). Therefore, the peak value of the a-f component of current is equal to  $I_b$ , and the RMS value is  $I_{ao} = I_b/\sqrt{2}$ . Thus,

$$W_a = \left( \frac{e_m}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \left( \frac{I_b}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{e_m I_b}{2}$$

Because  $e_m = mE_b$ , by definition of the plate modulation factor “m”, we find that

$$W_a = \frac{m}{2} E_b I_b, \text{ or, } \frac{m}{2} W_{in} \text{ (approx.)}$$

This derivation neglects the fact that the cathode current flowing through the modulation transformer secondary is not  $I_b$ , but  $I_b$  plus the d-c grid current ( $I_c$ ) of the r-f amplifier. However, since  $I_c$  is quite small compared to the d-c plate current, and since the grid current flows through only a small portion of the secondary winding (the part marked “c<sub>g</sub>” in Fig. 3), it is permissible to neglect the effect of grid current in calculating  $W_a$ .

The equation for  $W_a$  is very interesting because it states that the modulating power required is  $m/2$  times the d-c plate input to the cathode-modulated amplifier. The audio power required, therefore, varies with “m” and is not a fixed percentage of the d-c plate input. The commonly accepted “rule of thumb” for calculating the audio power states that  $W_a$  equals 10% of the d-c power input. This 10% rule is correct for the case where “m” is 20%, or where 20% plate modulation is employed. Reference to the curves of Fig. 2 shows that where “m” is 20%, the plate-circuit efficiency ( $N_p$ ) is about 44%. This is somewhat lower than the commonly accepted

figure of 50 to 60% for the efficiency of a cathode-modulated stage. Undoubtedly,  $N_p$  can be made as high as 50 to 60%, even when “m” is only 20%, provided the carrier is modulated slightly less than 100% and/or increased distortion is permissible.

## Plate-Circuit Efficiency About 55%

The question is sure to arise as to just what constitutes a properly designed cathode-modulated r-f amplifier. It can be answered simply if we make the logical assumption that a typical cathode-modulated stage is one in which the plate-circuit efficiency ( $N_p$ ) is just half way between the 33% (approx.) of pure grid modulation and the 77% (approx.) of pure plate modulation—that is, 55%. In order to have  $N_p$  equal 55%, we find from Fig. 2 that “m” must be almost 40%. The a-f modulating power,  $W_a$ , is then 20% of the d-c power input.

Another circuit value which is of primary importance in the design of a cathode-modulated stage is  $Z_k$ , the cathode impedance of the r-f amplifier.  $Z_k$ , in ohms, is approximately equal to the peak modulating voltage divided by the peak a-f component of plate current in amperes. Thus,

$$Z_k = \frac{e_m}{I_b} \text{ or, } m \frac{E_b}{I_b}$$

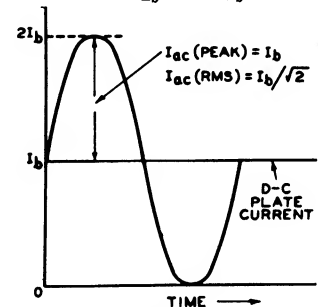


Figure 4

For a typical cathode-modulated r-f amplifier triode such as the RCA-812, operating at 1250 volts and 81 ma.,  $Z_k$  turns out to be  $(0.4)(1250)/0.081$ , or 6180 ohms. Two 812's in push-pull or in parallel have one-half this cathode impedance, or 3090 ohms. If “m” is chosen as 20%, the values of  $Z_k$  become 3700 ohms and 1850 ohms, for the single 812 and the two 812's, respectively. To take an extreme case, a single RCA-852 operating at 2000 volts and 100 ma. has a cathode impedance of 8000 ohms (when “m” is 40%).

## C. W. to 'Phone

Perhaps a practical way to design a cathode-modulated rig, especially where an existing cw transmitter is to be changed over to 'phone, is to begin with the largest modulator which we desire to use. Suppose this is to be push-pull 6L6's in class AB<sub>2</sub>, delivering 55 watts of audio power. We then

find, from the relation  $W_{in} = \frac{2W_a}{m}$ , that  $W_{in} = \frac{(2)(55)}{0.4} = 275$  watts. This

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

Fig. 5—Comparative Performance of 2 RCA-812's, Push-pull

Plate Modulation Percentage (m)	20	40	100	
D-c plate voltage ( $E_b$ )	1250	1250	1250	volts
D-c plate current ( $I_b$ )	0.135	0.162	0.248	ampere
D-c plate input ( $W_{in}$ )	169	202	310	watts
R-f carrier power output ( $W_o$ )	75	114	240	watts
Total max. plate dissipation required ( $W_p$ )	94	88	105	watts
A-f modulating power ( $W_a$ )	16.9	40.4	155	watts
$W_a$ as a percentage of $W_{in}$	10	20	50	%
Plate-circuit efficiency ( $N_p$ )	44.5	56.5	77.5	%
Cathode impedance ( $Z_k$ )	1850	3090	5000	ohms
A-f power to plate modulate an equivalent carrier 100% ( $W_e$ )	48.5	73.5	155	watts
Ratio, $W_a/W_e \times 100$	35	55	100	%
Total max. plate dissipation required to give equivalent carrier ( $W_o$ ) in a plate-modulated stage ( $W_t$ )	33	49.5	105	watts
Plate-modulation ratio ( $W_p/W_t$ ) for equivalent carrier (F)	2.85	1.78	1	

## Cathode Modulation

(Continued from page 3, column 4)

power is the maximum r-f amplifier input we can use with our 55-watt modulator, assuming "m" to be 40%. Let us assume, however, that Fig. 2 shows our r-f tubes to be capable of handling only 200 watts input. We must now resort to the relation

$$m = \frac{2W_a}{W_{in}}, \text{ or } m = \frac{(2)(55)}{200} = 0.55.$$

Thus, we can use 55% plate modulation and get a value of 64% for the plate-circuit efficiency ( $N_p$ ). This means 128 watts of carrier output and 73 watts of plate dissipation—just about right if our push-pull final amplifier tubes are rated at 35 or 40 watts plate dissipation each. In other words, we can juggle the value of "m" up and down the scale until  $W_a$  is suitable for  $W_{in}$ , and until  $W_{in}$  is compatible with  $N_p$  and the rated plate dissipation of our r-f tubes.

## Cathode-Modulated 812's

The curves of Fig. 2 will be found very useful in the design of any cathode-modulated triode r-f amplifier. As a specific example, suppose we are required to design a push-pull 812 rig so as to obtain an intermediate plate-circuit efficiency of about 56%, along with 100% carrier modulation and low distortion. Referring to the 812 tube bulletin, we find that the maximum ICAS values for plate-modulated class C telephony service are as follows (2 tubes):

D-c plate voltage ( $E_b$ ) 1250 volts  
D-c plate input ( $W_{in}$ ) 310 watts  
R-f power output ( $W_a$ ) 240 watts†

We already know that "m" is approximately 40%, or 0.4, for our typical cathode-modulated stage. Applying this value of "m" to the  $W_{in}$  curve of Fig. 2, we find that  $W_{in}$  is 65% of 310, or (0.65)(310) = 202 watts. Similarly,  $W_a$  is found to be 47.5% of 240, or (0.475)(240) = 114 watts.

The d-c plate current  $I_b$  is equal to  $W_{in}$  divided by  $E_b$ ; hence,  $I_b = 202/1250 = 0.162$  ampere. The audio

modulating power equals  $\frac{m}{2} W_{in}$ , or  $(0.4)(202) = 40.4$  watts. The cathode

impedance into which our modulator must work is  $Z_k = m E_b / I_b$ , or (0.4)(1250)/0.162 = 3090 ohms. The same calculations have been made for the push-pull 812's using a value of 20% for "m", and all results tabulated in Fig. 5, for quick comparison with the 100% plate-modulation conditions listed in the fourth column of Fig. 5. The data in this table bring out several interesting facts. The ratio  $W_a/W_o$  is 55% when "m" is 40%. That is, the a-f modulating power required for such a cathode-modulated stage is only 55% as large as for a plate-modulated stage delivering the same carrier output. Only 35% as much a-f power is required for cathode modulation when "m" is reduced to 20%. In the latter case, however, the plate-circuit efficiency is reduced to 44.5%, because the tube operating

conditions approach more closely those of pure grid modulation.

## Plate-Dissipation Comparisons

The factor "F" in Fig. 5 indicates the relative size (in terms of plate dissipation) of the tubes required for cathode modulation as compared to the size of tubes for a plate-modulated stage of the same carrier output. Where "m" is 20%, a cathode-modulated tube must have a maximum plate dissipation 2.85 times as large as the maximum plate dissipation of a plate-modulated tube. For example, a pair of plate-modulated 812's with an input of 310 watts will deliver a 240-watt carrier and must be capable of handling, at 100% modulation, a total plate dissipation of 105 watts. A pair of cathode-modulated 810's with an input of 450 watts will also deliver a 240-watt carrier, but they must be capable of handling (at zero modulation) a total plate dissipation of 300 watts. These figures check the value of "F" previously mentioned—that is, 300/105 = 2.85. When "m" is 40%, "F" is 1.78, the reduced value being due to the higher value of plate-circuit efficiency.

The tabulated data in Fig. 6 give a still better comparison of cathode modulation and plate modulation. It so happens that push-pull 809's, plate modulated, provide the same carrier output as push-pull 812's, cathode modulated. This table shows that the cathode-modulated stage requires 1.37 times as much d-c plate input and 1.78 times as much plate-dissipation, but only 0.55 times as much a-f power.

The d-c plate voltage employed for a cathode-modulated r-f amplifier can be the same as the maximum rated voltage for plate-modulated telephony service. The maximum rated plate voltage for class C telephony can be used if desired, provided  $E_c + m E_b$  is not greater than  $2 E_b$ , where  $E_c$  and  $E_b$  are the maximum rated voltages for telegraphy and telephony, respectively.

The maximum d-c plate current ( $I_b$ ) for any cathode-modulated tube should never exceed the maximum rated current value for plate-modu-

lated telephony. For example, 125 ma. is the maximum rating for a single RCA-812, cathode-modulated. In most cases, of course,  $E_b$  is chosen first,  $W_{in}$  is determined from Fig. 2, and  $I_b$  is automatically fixed by the relation,  $I_b = W_{in}/E_b$ .

In order to obtain the desired percentage of plate modulation (m) in a cathode-modulated stage, it is necessary not only to have sufficient modulating power available, but also to adjust carefully the grid-return tap on the transformer secondary. The a-f grid voltage can be varied, as shown in Fig. 3, by means of a number of low-impedance taps on the cathode end of the transformer secondary. This winding should also include suitable taps to provide the desired value of cathode impedance.

The higher the "mu" or amplification factor of the r-f amplifier tube, the smaller the a-f grid voltage ( $e_g$ ) required to produce a given percentage of effective grid modulation. The proper adjustment of a cathode-modulated stage, designed for any given value of "m", will occur when the value of  $e_g$  is the minimum necessary to produce 100% carrier modulation without unreasonable distortion. Careful adjustment of d-c grid bias, r-f grid excitation, and output loading are required in order to obtain correct operation. A cathode-ray oscillograph will be found of great assistance in making these circuit adjustments.

## Conclusion

In our discussion so far we have been primarily interested in the mechanics of cathode modulation as regards what it is, how it is applied, and how it affects tube operating conditions. Of perhaps more importance in the final analysis, is the answer to the question, "Of what value is it?" Because the answer to this question depends on many external factors, we shall proceed on the basis of comparing cathode modulation (C.M.) to the system now in general use, i.e., plate modulation (P.M.).

It should clearly be understood that the following statements apply to modulated r-f amplifier stages having

equivalent carrier outputs, as distinguished from a given type of tube modulated by one method or the other. C.M. requires larger r-f amplifier tubes having more plate dissipation capability, but uses considerably less audio-modulating power and a smaller, less expensive a-f transformer. C.M. requires a larger d-c plate input and a larger power supply for the r-f amplifier, but permits the use of a smaller, lower-voltage power supply for the modulator. A C-M stage is not quite as easy to adjust for optimum operation, but this is not a serious objection, especially where an oscillograph is available for test purposes. C.M. is much better suited for changing over a high-power cw transmitter to 'phone operation, where medium efficiency and power output are permissible, where low audio power is desired, and where the number and cost of circuit changes must be held to a minimum.

In the design of an entirely new 'phone transmitter, the choice between C.M. and P.M. for a given carrier output must necessarily depend on a precise cost analysis of each type of transmitter, complete in every important detail. The increased size of r-f tubes and their power supply for C.M. must be balanced against the reduced size of the modulator and its auxiliary equipment. One possibly important advantage of a C-M transmitter depends on the amount of cw operation contemplated. For example, referring to Fig. 6, let us assume that the total net cost of the plate-modulated 809 rig turns out to be no more than that of the cathode-modulated 812 transmitter. The 812 rig operated in class C telegraph service will probably deliver an output of 230 watts, whereas about 115 watts is all that could be obtained from the 809's, assuming that the plate voltage is not changed in either case. The plate current of the 812 stage would be pushed up to about 250 ma. This would not overload either the tubes or the power supply because in telegraph service the load is of an intermittent nature and the plate-circuit efficiency can be made quite high. The 812's would require somewhat more grid excitation, of course, but some surplus is usually available from the buffer stage.

Unquestionably, cathode modulation deserves far more attention than it has so far received, not only for use in amateur transmitters, but also in certain other specialized services. Mr. Frank C. Jones deserves much credit for the work he has done in focusing attention on this system of modulation.

## READING LIST

- (1) CATHODE MODULATION (a manual) by F. C. Jones, Pacific Radio Publishing Co., Inc., San Francisco, California.
- (2) CATHODE MODULATION by F. C. Jones, RADIO, October, 1939.
- (3) CATHODE MODULATION by F. C. Jones and F. W. Edmonds, QST, November, 1939.
- (4) MORE ON CATHODE MODULATION by F. W. Edmonds, QST, December, 1939.

Fig. 6—Plate-Modulated 809's Versus Cathode-Modulated 812's For Equivalent Carrier Output

	809's	812's
Tube Type—2 in push-pull	114	114
R-f carrier output, watts	Plate	Cathode
Type of modulation	100	100
Carrier modulation, per cent	100	40
Percentage of plate modulation (m)	0	60
Percentage of effective grid modulation	750	1250
D-c plate voltage, volts	196	162
D-c plate current, milliamperes	147	202
D-c plate input, watts	73.5	40.4
A-f modulating power, watts	77.5	56.5
Plate-circuit efficiency, per cent	33	88
Plate dissipation at zero modulation, watts	49.5*	71.4**
Plate dissipation at 100% carrier mod., watts	-----	1.37
D-c plate input ratio, C.M. to P.M.†	-----	0.55
A-f power ratio, C.M. to P.M.†	-----	1.78
Plate-dissipation ratio, C.M. to P.M.†	-----	-----

\* At 100% carrier modulation, both the plate power input and the carrier output increase 50%. Thus, plate dissipation also increases 50%, since the efficiency is practically constant.

\*\* At 100% carrier modulation, the plate power input increases only m/2%, or 20% where "m" is 40%. The carrier output, however, increases 50% as before. Thus, plate dissipation decreases about 19%. It is interesting to note that when m =  $N_p$ , the plate dissipation is constant at both zero modulation and 100% carrier modulation. When "m" is 68.5%,  $N_p$  is also about 68.5%. Under these conditions, the plate will operate at an even temperature, either with or without modulation.

† This factor applies to any C-M stage where "m" is 0.4, or 40%.

The license extended to the purchaser of tubes appears in the License Notice accompanying them. Information contained herein is furnished without assuming any obligation.

# HAM TIPS

from



Published by RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

VOL. 3—No. 2

CAMDEN, N. J.

MARCH—APRIL, 1940

## NEW BOTTLES PUT OUT REAL POWER ON U. H. F.'s

### AR-77 FEATURES HIGH SIGNAL- TO-NOISE RATIO

**Builds Up Weak Sigs Ordinarily  
Lost in Receiver Background Noise**

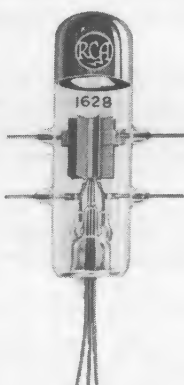
**By Edward Braddock**

*Manager of RCA Amateur Equipment Sales*

One of the most important yardsticks for measuring the performance of a receiver is its Signal-to-Noise Ratio. This measurement indicates the degree of receiver sensitivity and is defined as the ratio between the developed signal voltage and the developed circuit noise voltage. The higher this ratio is, the better is the signal intelligibility.

Modern tube developments have advanced circuit sensitivity to such a high degree that certain objectionable physical phenomena occurring in the tube circuit and in the tube itself actually become audible when receiver gain is advanced. In other words, inherent tube sensitivity has advanced the threshold of weak signals so much that it has brought to light other circuit limitations. These objectionable physical phenomena show up in receiver output as a steady hissing noise which can be loud enough to cover up an otherwise readable signal. The common expression "down in the mud" well

### MEGACYCLES?—GOING UP!



**The new RCA-1628 transmitting triode takes maximum ratings as high as 500 Mc and reduced ratings up to 675 Mc.**

describes a weak unintelligible signal mixed up in such a background.

### AR-77 Has High Sig./Noise Ratio

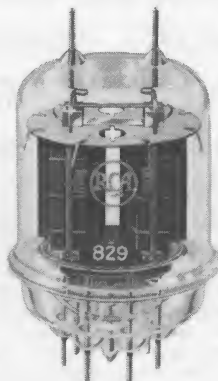
In the design of the new AR-77 Communication Receiver, RCA engineers recognized from the start the vital importance of designing a superior receiver with an improved signal-to-noise ratio, particularly for the amateur bands where some of the choicest DX contacts require reception of extremely weak signals—signals that

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

### LATEST XMTG TUBES MEET DEMAND FOR TYPES IN THE H-F SPECTRUM

**RCA-829 Needs No Neutralizing to 250 Mc;  
RCA-1628 Takes Max. Ratings to 500 Mc!**

### FISTFUL OF POWER



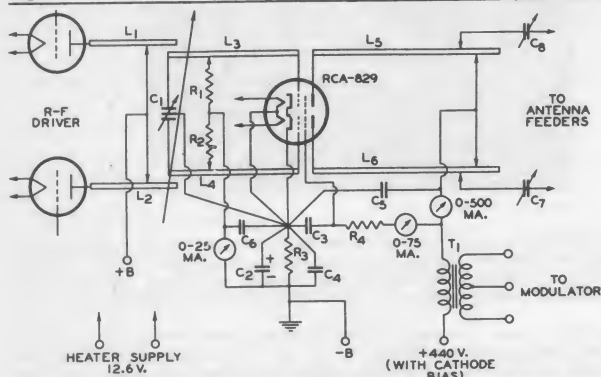
**New P-P Beam Power RCA-829 takes 120 watts at the handy plate voltage of 500 volts. Goes all the way to 1½ meters. Only 4½" high and 2½" in diameter.**

Filled is that long need by experimenters for transmitting tubes that will "deliver the goods" at the ultra-high frequencies. The newly announced Push-Pull Beam Power Amplifier RCA-829 and the double-lead H-F Triode RCA-1628 are capable of kicking out plenty of power at the ultra-highs with good efficiency and low driving power. In properly designed circuits, these tubes perform as smoothly at a few meters as they do at several hundred.

### 829 Two Tubes in One

The RCA-829 contains two beam power units within one bulb. The cathodes are connected together within the tube. The heaters are connected in series. The center heater connection is brought out of the bulb to a separate terminal to permit either series operation from a 12.6-volt supply or parallel operation from a 6.3-volt supply. Maximum

(Continued on page 2, column 1)



### RCA-829 200-Mc R-F POWER AMPLIFIER

- $R_1 R_2 = 7500$  to  $15000$  ohms, 1 watt.  
 $R_3 = 60$  ohms, 10 watts.  
 $R_4 = 6400$  ohms, 15 watts.  
 $T_1 =$  Modulation Transformer.  
 $C_1 = 1.2$  to  $10 \mu\text{f}$  per section.  
 $C_2 = 25 \mu\text{f}$ , 200 volts.  
 $C_3 C_4 C_5 C_6 = 500 \mu\text{f}$ , Mica.  
 $C_7 C_8 = 3$  to  $35 \mu\text{f}$ .

### PRICES GREATLY REDUCED

We are pleased to announce substantial price reductions on three important transmitting tubes, as follows:

Type	Previous Net Price	New Net Price
813	\$28.50	\$22.00
832	28.75	17.00
1624	4.75	3.50

As you know, the 813 is a high power beam type capable of taking 360 watts input up to 30 Mc. At the new net price of \$22.00, this tube now gives more than 16 watts/dollar—in addition to its inherent features of making it practical to reduce the number of driver stages and to eliminate neutralizing worries. Only ½-watt of r-f drive is required at 2,000 volts. When used as a crystal

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

### READY FOR YOU

Too big to squeeze into this issue of Ham Tips and too good to split into serials, that hot constructional story on the 225-watt 811 class B modulator and its associated 750-watt high-voltage power supply we've been promising is now available in a separate and complete bulletin. Data includes photographs, layouts, a-f power output curves, harmonic distortion curves, and frequency-response curves, as well as circuits for a complete speech amplifier and class AB<sub>1</sub> driver. The design of the 1250/1500 volt, 500-ma. power supply also is included. This supply is capable of operating both the 811 modulator and a p-p 812 r-f amplifier (described in November Ham Tips).

Write to the RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Commercial Engineering Section, Harrison, New Jersey, for your free copy.



## New Bottles Put Out Real Power on U. H. F.

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

CCS ratings of the tube in class C telegraph service are: D-c plate voltage, 500 volts; total maximum d-c plate current, 240 milliamperes; and total maximum plate dissipation for both units, 40 watts. *Maximum plate input is 120 watts!* Typical power output is approximately 83 watts.

The exceptional efficiency and high power sensitivity of the tube permit full power output with very low driving power. For example, a single 829 operated in push-pull class C telegraph service is capable of handling its rated power input of 120 watts with less than a watt of r-f grid drive—at frequencies as high as 200 Mc ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  meters). The tube may be operated with reduced ratings at frequencies as high as 250 Mc. Outstanding among the features of the 829 is the fact that it can be operated at these extremely high frequencies without neutralization, provided, of course, that the circuits are adequately shielded.

### Symmetry is Keynote

The unusually fine performance of the 829 at the ultra-high frequencies is made possible by the balanced and compact structure of the beam power units, excellent internal shielding, and close electrode spacing. Furthermore, the internal leads are short and heavy to minimize internal lead inductance. The terminals are arranged to provide excellent insulation and to facilitate symmetry of circuit layout.

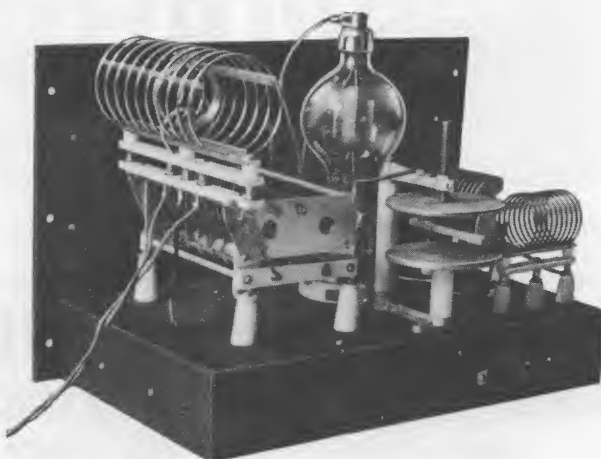
A 200-Mc. circuit employing the 829 is shown on page 1. Plate-circuit tuning is accomplished by adjustment of the shorting bar along the plate lines  $L_5L_6$ . These lines are made of  $\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter copper tubing, approximately 7" long and spaced approximately  $\frac{7}{8}$ " between centers. Grid-circuit tuning is accomplished by  $C_1$  which shunt tunes the grid lines.  $L_3L_4$  are each made of  $\frac{1}{4}$ " copper tubing, approximately 10" long and spaced approximately  $\frac{7}{8}$ " between centers. They are  $\frac{1}{2}$ -wave long each. The grid resistors should be adjusted on  $L_3L_4$  at the voltage node. Dimensions of the driver plate lines are dependent on the type of driver tube used. Ordinarily they are approximately the same as  $L_5$  and  $L_6$ .

### 1628 is H-F Specialist

The new RCA-1628 triode is a general-purpose transmitting tube for use as an oscillator, r-f power amplifier, and frequency multiplier at the ultra-high frequencies. It is capable of running at maximum ratings at frequencies as high as 500 Mc and at reduced ratings as high as 675 Mc! Outstanding among the features of this triode is its double-helical, thoriated-tungsten filament which is center-tapped within the tube. The center tap is brought out of the bulb to a separate lead. By connecting all three filament leads in parallel

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## ETHER BUSTER USES RCA-806



W2HNP of Roselle Park, New Jersey, rates a five for this fine photo. Tube line-up consists of an RCA-6L6 crystal oscillator, RCA-809 buffer amplifier, and an RCA-806 final with the famous Enclosed Tantalum Anode. Says W2HNP, "the 806 is working swell on all bands—operates on both phone and c.w. with between 400 to 600 watts input." More power to you, Om—if you need it!!

## STATION LOG PADS AVAILABLE THROUGH YOUR DISTRIBUTOR

Well layed-out Sheets Make  
Logging a Pleasure

The RCA Log Sheets, now carried by your power tube distributor, are going a long way toward taking the drudgery out of station operation "bookkeeping." Designed by amateurs for amateurs, these  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 11" sheets are laid out in such a manner that entries can be logged from left to right—in just the order that QSO procedure takes place. The top of each sheet provides itemized space for the required entry of your station call, address, name, and the sheet number. The QSO items from left to right are: Station, Worked or Called, Time (begun/ended), RST (his/mine), Frequency or Dial Degrees (his/mine), Final Stage Input Watts, and a  $3\frac{3}{8}$ "-space for the Date, Type of Emission, QTH, Remarks, etc., items. There is plenty of room on the sheet to write without cramping.

An unusual feature of the log pages is their right-hand perforations for fitting into three-ring binders. When the binder is opened, this places the sheet in use on the left side of the binder, while the blank side of the next sheet falls on the right side of the binder. Thus, each sheet serves a double purpose by providing a handy note page for jotting down the usual informal QSO comments, drawing sketches, and "doodling."

RCA Log Sheets come in pads of 25 each. One pad provides space for 725 entries. See your transmitting tube distributor for your supply.

## AR-77 Features High Signal-To-Noise Ratio

(Continued from page 1, column 2)

have to compete with receiver noise background. To increase receiver sensitivity without keeping set noise to a minimum would not give better reception. But, to increase the ratio between developed signal voltage and noise voltage does count

—and plenty, too. The higher this ratio is made the better is signal intelligibility.

Let us take a look at the physics of noise developed in receiver circuits and see how RCA engineers handled the problem in the AR-77.

### R-F Circuits Have High L/C Ratio

The primary source of circuit noise ("built-in" noise) is caused by thermal agitation, or state of molecular unrest, in the resonant circuits of the r-f preselector stage. The same phenomena also exists in the antenna but here its effects are negligible. Thermal agitation voltage in the first tuned circuit increases as the square root of the impedance. The signal voltage developed across an impedance varies directly as the impedance. By increasing the input-resonant impedance, it is possible to raise the signal-to-noise ratio. Low-loss circuits having high inductance-to-capacity ratios raise the resonant circuit impedance. The AR-77 takes this requirement into account by using specially designed low-loss tuning inductances having POLYSTYRENE insulation and magnetite cores.

Another design problem confronting the receiver engineer is the LC ratio of the tuned circuits. This ratio is determined by the tuning range of the receiver and by the practical necessity of meeting customer requirements for high performance with general frequency coverage.

With these factors in mind, the logical choice is to design the circuits to have as high an LC ratio as is practical for each frequency range

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

## 30 EVERY 60 MINUTES



RCA-811's and 812's are sealed and pumped free of air in a spectacular run through the famous SEALEX machine. More adept than human hands, more accurate in vacuum control than the element of human judgment, this machine produces finished tubes that are uniform both in characteristics and in quality.

811's and 812's pass through the sealing-exhausting process in 16 steps. Air is removed from the tubes by means of two mechanical pumps, followed by four mercury pumps and by another mechanical pump. Occluded gas from the glass parts of the tube is removed by flames which blast the bulbs to near melting point. Occluded gas from the metal parts is removed by heating them to incandescence in terrific r-f fields. Finally, the tube "getter" is flashed to absorb, in conjunction with the famous Zirconium-Coated Anode, any last trace of gas.

## New Bottles Put Out Real Power On U.H.F.

(Continued from page 2, column 1)

through r-f by-pass condensers, it is practical to minimize the effect of filament-lead inductance. Important also are the double grid and plate leads which are brought out of the bulb through individual seals. In amplifier service, the double leads facilitate neutralization by eliminating common impedances between tank and neutralizing circuits within the tube. In oscillator service, it is desirable to connect these leads in parallel to reduce their respective inductances. RCA-1628 utilizes a closely spaced grid and plate construction. This design decreases electron transit-time between the filament and plate and thereby improves the efficiency of the tube at the ultra-high frequencies. The grid and plate are made of tantalum.

Maximum CCS ratings of the 1628 in class C telegraph service are: D-c plate voltage, 1000 volts; d-c plate current, 60 ma.; plate input, 50 watts; and plate dissipation, 40 watts. Typical driving power at a plate voltage of 1000 volts is approximately 1.7 watts; typical power output, approximately 35 watts. Filament rating of the tube is 3.5 volts at 3.25 amperes.

The RCA-829 and RCA-1628 are now available to experimenters and amateurs through RCA Tube Distributors. Net price of the 829 is \$19.50; net price of the 1628 is \$32.00. For additional technical information on these two ultra-modern transmitting tubes, write to the Commercial Engineering Section, RCA Radiotron Division, Harrison, New Jersey.

## Prices Greatly Reduced

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

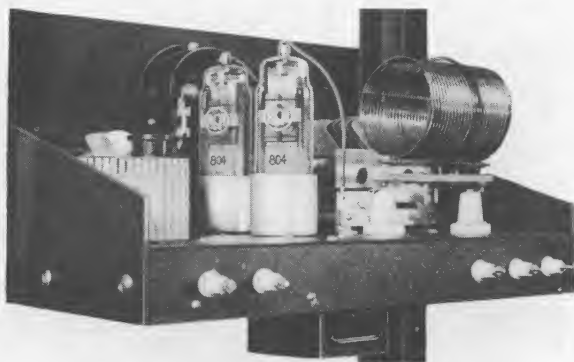
oscillator, RCA-813 makes an efficient one-tube transmitter of relatively high power (see December, 1938 Ham Tips).

RCA-832 is the tiny push-pull beam power tube that takes up to 36 watts input at 2 meters. This tube also requires no neutralization. R-f drive for the 832 is less than 0.2 watt at a plate voltage of 400 volts.

RCA-1624 is a metal type beam power transmitting tube capable of taking 54 watts input up to 60 Mc. It is designed with a fast-heating filament that makes it ideal for use as an a-f or r-f amplifier, modulator, frequency multiplier, or oscillator in equipment where quick off-on operation is essential.

Take advantage of the new prices on these types to build that unusual rig you have been planning.

## TWO RCA-804's FEATURE FLEXIBILITY, VERSATILITY



## AR-77 Features High Signal-to-Noise Ratio

(Continued from page 2, column 4)

and to be sure that each amateur band is completely covered with adequate overlap between ranges. The harmonic relationship of the amateur bands, along with the included broadcast band, requires a total of six tuning ranges—and the AR-77 has this number of ranges. It is also of paramount importance to use extremely low-loss insulating material for the coil forms, tuning condenser, and r-f trimmers. In the AR-77, POLYSTYRENE insulation is used for the two highest range coils and high grade bakelite for the lower frequency ranges. Ceramic insulation is used in the tuning condensers,

## DID YOU KNOW THAT—

—the air pressure within an average radio tube envelope is only one one hundred millionth that of atmospheric pressure at sea level?

—some receiving tubes contain as many parts as a fine 17-jeweled watch?

trimmers, and r-f tube sockets as well as in the range switch. Furthermore, it is essential to consider the problem of signal transfer from antenna to receiver. The AR-77 antenna coupling coil is arranged to give maximum signal voltage transfer from antenna to the first tuned circuit. The antenna trimmer allows the first r-f circuit to be peak-tuned at all times—thereby maintaining the maximum Signal/Noise ratio on whatever frequency the receiver is tuned.

The cumulative effects of all these careful design considerations in the AR-77 makes its ratio of weak signal voltage to thermal agitation voltage unusually high as compared with previous designs.

## AR-77 Minimizes "Shot Effect"

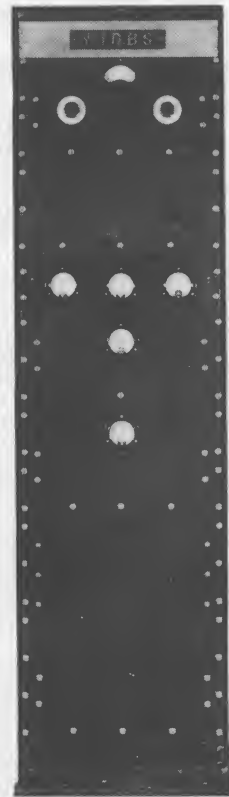
Circuit noise may also be produced by the flow of the electron stream from tube cathode to plate. Extensive studies show that for two small intervals of time, the quantity of

electrons flowing between cathode and plate is not uniform. This irregularity occurs throughout the radio spectrum and means that wherever the receiver is tuned the noise or hiss caused by this effect is present. The phenomenon is known as "shot effect." Factors controlling "shot effect" are plate current and band width. The effect varies as the square root of each of these factors.

The AR-77 minimizes "shot effect" by establishing the plate current of the r-f tubes as low as will maintain their transconductance and give maximum gain.

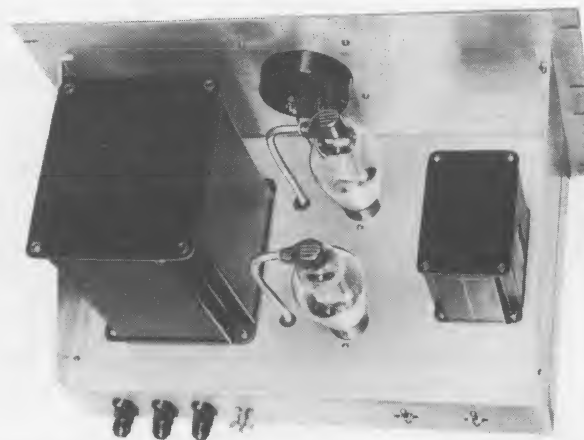
The band-width factor is controlled by the overall r-f selectivity of the AR-77 itself. It is interesting to note at this point that the first step in the crystal-filter circuit narrows the band width and greatly reduces the noise from "shot effect" without materially affecting the intelligibility of voice-modulated signals and without producing excessive high-frequency, side-band reception.

The net result of including these considerations in the design of the AR-77 makes it a "natural" for pulling in more signals than ever before possible, particularly those weak ones down around a microvolt or less.



W1DBS of New Britain, Connecticut, well deserves the \$5.00 in the mail for him for these excellent views. His rig uses an RCA-89 crystal oscillator, an RCA-807 buffer amplifier, and a pair of RCA-804's in push-pull in the final. No neutralizing headaches to worry about in this job. The transmitter works five bands (160, 80, 40, 20, 10) and uses both c.w. and phone. On phone, the 804's are plate-modulated with a pair of RCA-801-A/801's in class B. "I use RCA tubes throughout," says W1DBS. We're proud to know that he does.

## 2 RCA-811's DELIVER 225 WATTS OF A. F.



This photograph is but a sample of what you receive when you ask for the Special Ham Bulletin covering the design of the 811 class B modulator and its associated power supply. Be sure to write for your free copy.

# HAM TIPS from RCA

## RCA-828 BEAM TUBE TAKES 270 WATTS (ICAS) ON C.W.

**Max. Plate Input Is 200 Watts  
for Plate Modulation**

The multi-electrode transmitting beam power tube RCA-828, which was recently announced to radio amateurs, is the logical answer for those who desire the utmost in efficiency for medium-powered rigs. In r-f services it will give full output with very low driving power. Consequently, fewer driver stages are required. Almost any small tube will serve as a driver. A 6L6 or 6V6-G oscillator will excite the 828 even when frequency doubling is used in the oscillator plate circuit.

The 828 is ideal for use in transmitters where quick band change without neutralizing adjustments is desired. It will take maximum ratings at frequencies as high as 30 Mc and reduced ratings up to 75 Mc. RCA-828 is also well-suited for use as a frequency multiplier, oscillator, class AB<sub>1</sub> modulator, and grid- or plate-modulated r-f power amplifier. The tube is equipped with the new "MICANOL" base. A circuit showing application of the 828 in c-w service is shown below. Data for class C telegraphy are listed on this page. Amateur net price of the 828 is \$17.50. For additional information on this tube, write to the Commercial Engineering Section, RCA Manufacturing Company, Harrison, N. J.

### EASY TO DRIVE



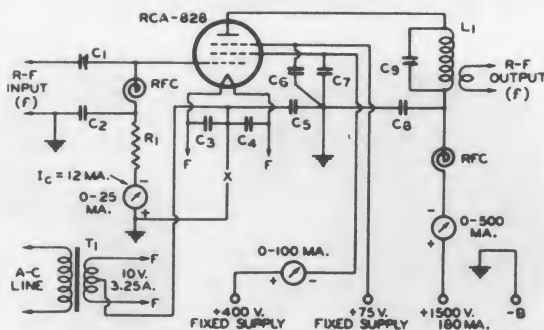
High power sensitivity and a power output of 200 watts make the RCA-828 one of the most popular Beam Power tubes ever introduced for medium-power transmitters.

### HAMS PLEASE NOTE! WIN \$5.00!

**Does Your Transmitter Use  
RCA Tubes Throughout?**

If so, send us a photograph and a brief description of it. Photos of final amplifier stages are also suitable. We should like to publish one or more such photos in each issue of HAM TIPS. Those published win \$5.00 cash. "Commercial type" rigs are not given preference—what have you?

(This offer good in Western Hemisphere, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands.)



### RCA-828 R-F POWER AMPLIFIER

Power Output Approximately 200 Watts for Class C Telegraphy Service

C<sub>1</sub> = 50  $\mu$ f midget.

C<sub>2</sub> C<sub>3</sub> C<sub>4</sub> = 0.005  $\mu$ f, mica.

C<sub>5</sub> C<sub>6</sub> = 0.002  $\mu$ f, mica, 5000 v.

C<sub>7</sub> C<sub>8</sub> = 0.01  $\mu$ f, mica.

C<sub>9</sub> = 1.5  $\mu$ f/meter\*.

R<sub>1</sub> = 8300 ohms, 4 watts.

L<sub>1</sub> = Tune to frequency "f".

RFC = R-f choke.

T<sub>1</sub> = Filament transformer, 2000-v. insulation.

f = Operating frequency.

x = Insert keying relay here.

\* Capacitance in actual use. Minimum air-gap should be 0.07".

NOTE: Power output of driver stage should be about 5 watts.

### RCA-828

#### TENTATIVE RATINGS

FILAMENT VOLTAGE (A.C. or D.C.)	10.0	Volts
FILAMENT CURRENT	3.25	Amperes
DIRECT INTERELECTRODE CAPACITANCES:		
Grid-Plate (with external shield)	0.05 max.	$\mu$ f
Input	13.5	$\mu$ f
Output	14.5	$\mu$ f

#### As R-F Power Amplifier and Oscillator—Class C Telegraphy

Key-down conditions per tube without modulation

	(CCS)	(ICAS)	
D-C PLATE VOLTAGE	1250 max.	1500 max.	Volts
D-C SUPPRESSOR VOLTAGE	100 max.	100 max.	Volts
D-C SCREEN VOLTAGE	400 max.	400 max.	Volts
D-C GRID VOLTAGE	-300 max.	-300 max.	Volts
D-C PLATE CURRENT	160 max.	180 max.	Ma.
D-C GRID CURRENT	15 max.	15 max.	Ma.
PLATE INPUT	200 max.	270 max.	Watts
SUPPRESSOR INPUT	5 max.	5 max.	Watts
SCREEN INPUT	16 max.	16 max.	Watts
PLATE DISSIPATION	70 max.	80 max.	Watts

#### TYPICAL OPERATION:

D-C Plate Voltage	1250	1500	Volts
D-C Suppressor Voltage	75	75	Volts
D-C Screen Voltage	400	400	Volts
D-C Grid Voltage:			
From a fixed supply of	-95	-100	Volts
From a grid resistor of	7900	8300	Ohms
or from a cathode resistor of	415	430	Ohms
Peak R-F Grid Voltage	195	205	Volts
D-C Plate Current	160	180	Ma.
D-C Suppressor Current	22	14	Ma.
D-C Screen Current	35	28	Ma.
D-C Grid Current (Approx.)	12	12	Ma.
Driving Power (Approx.)	2.1	2.2	Watts
Power Output (Approx.)	150	200	Watts

### POWER ON 1½ METERS



This is a high-frequency test oscillator in action. It uses two RCA-887's—small, water-cooled triodes built particularly for use at the ultra-high frequencies and which measure only 7½" high. The oscillator in this picture is capable of producing 1100 watts of useful power in the output circuit—at 100 Mc! Photograph shows a part of the output energy being dissipated in a standing arc. The discharge is so intense that small particles of molten metal are being expelled from the contact wire. Paths of these particles are indicated by streaks surrounding the discharge.

The license extended to the purchaser of tubes appears in the License Notice accompanying them. Information contained herein is furnished without assuming any obligation.



# HAM TIPS

from



Published by RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

VOL. 3—No. 3

CAMDEN, N. J.

JUNE-JULY, 1940

## NEW RCA-1847 MAKES HAM TELEVISION PRACTICAL

### LOW-PRICED ICONOSCOPE OPENS NEW FIELDS FOR AMATEUR PIONEERS

#### Acclaimed at Chicago Parts Show where it was demonstrated in typical equipment

The fond dream of transmitting and receiving pictures via Ham Television on Ham bands is now a reality.

June 11 to 14 were banner days for Ham Television when, for the first time, RCA engineers demonstrated really practical amateur television transmission and reception at the Chicago Radio Parts Show. The equipment used will be described. Running continuously for 10 to 12 hours at a stretch under the call of W10XEL, this gear clearly demonstrated to hundreds of enthusiastic amateurs, engineers, dealers, and distributors the practicability of good quality television communication with simplified and economical apparatus. Demonstrations were conducted on the 12th floor of the Blackstone Hotel overlooking Lake Michigan where it was possible not only to televise indoor subjects but also to pick up panoramic scenes from off the lake and along the boulevard as well. Even skeptics and those "in the know" on television were frankly amazed at the faithful reproduction and stability of the pictures along with the simplicity of the complete equipment.

#### "MINI-IKE" PAVES THE WAY



Amateur Iconoscope RCA-1847 is the famous television camera "eye" that changes light variations into electrical variations. It is 7½" long and has a 2-inch face on which the images are focused. Amateur net price for the 1847 is only \$24.50. This pick-up tube—engineered by the same men who produced the larger Iconoscopes—completes the tube line required to get started in Ham Television.

#### Small Brother to Big "Ikes"

The advent of the new amateur Iconoscope RCA-1847 now makes it possible to construct at a cost within the price range of a present-day amateur transmitter a complete television system. This "Mini-Ike" is a smaller, much simplified version of the larger and more familiar Iconoscope Television camera tubes used in large Television studio cameras. It is 7½" long, has a 2-inch face, and is capable of producing a clear, 120-line, 30-frame-per-second picture that is well suited for transmission in the 2½- or 1¼- meter amateur band. RCA-1847 operates at relatively low voltage, employs inexpensive electrostatic deflection circuits, does not require keystone correcting circuits, and can utilize low-cost, short-focal-length lenses. The tube is now available through RCA Transmitting Tube Distributors at the amateur net price of \$24.50.

#### How the 1847 Works

The principal parts of the 1847 are its mosaic, signal electrode, collector, and electron gun. The position of these parts in the 1847 is illustrated

(Continued on page 2, column 1)



### NEW RCA HAM GUIDE RECEIVES WIDE PRAISE

#### Contains 48 Illustrated Pages of Xmtg-Tube Circuits and Data

Here is the transmitting guide amateurs from coast to coast are acclaiming! Written specifically for the amateur, this new book contains forty-eight pages of authoritative technical data on RCA's most popular amateur tubes such as the 802, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 828, etc. Carefully proved circuits are shown with each tube in order to utilize the tube to its best advantage. Six complete pages are devoted to the general design and operation of amateur transmitters.

Two complete transmitters are

described in detail from mike- and key-to-tank. These descriptions include pictures and complete circuits. One transmitter is a complete 5-band cathode-modulated 'phone/c-w rig working from 10 to 160 meters. Power input is 220 watts on 'phone and 450 watts on c.w. The other transmitter is a plate-modulated outfit with 310 watts input on 'phone and 450 watts on c.w. It also operates from 10 to 160 meters. The design of these transmitters is simple and straightforward.

All in all, this 8½" x 11" book contains over 70 illustrations and more than 30 up-to-the-minute transmitting circuits. It is easy to read and completely different in style. You can obtain a copy of the RCA HAM GUIDE from your RCA Transmitting Tube Distributor, or by sending 15 cents direct to the Commercial Engineering Section, RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Harrison, N. J.



# HAM TIPS from RCA

## New RCA-1847 Makes Ham Television Practical

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

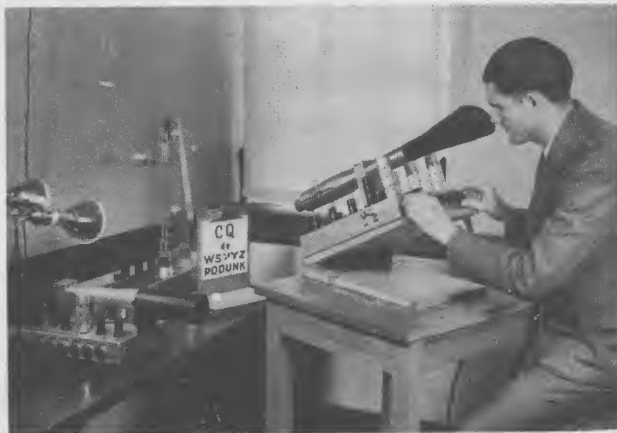
in the diagram below. The mosaic consists of a large number of small photosensitive particles deposited on one face of a transparent sheet of insulating material. The particles are spaced a very small distance apart so as to be insulated from each other. On the opposite face of the insulating sheet is the signal electrode, a transparent conductive film. This electrode makes contact with a band of conductive material on the inner surface of the bulb. Another band of conductive material is mounted on the external surface of the bulb, directly over the internal band. The capacitance between the two bands, in series with the capacitance between the signal electrode and mosaic, provides coupling between the mosaic and the signal-electrode terminal.

In the operation of the 1847, an image of a scene is focused on the mosaic and the beam of electrons provided by the electron gun is made to scan the image. As the beam moves over the image, there is generated across the signal-electrode load resistor a voltage whose magnitude at any instant depends on the image brightness at the point where the beam is striking at that instant. This voltage is used as the video signal for Television transmission of the scene viewed by the Iconoscope.

### How Much Illumination is Needed?

The lighting equipment required for operation of the 1847 can be simple. Inside-silvered lamps are a convenient form of light source. When an f:2.3 lens is used, adequate lighting of photographs, drawings and other still subjects can be provided by a single 200-watt, inside-silvered, spot-

### "CALLING CQ-VIDEO"



This is a complete Ham Television station. It was constructed to illustrate the practicability of radio amateur Television transmission and reception on 2½ meters. Demonstrated in actual operation, this equipment was hit of the Chicago Radio Parts Show. Most amateurs already have many of the required components. But even though you start from "scratch," it is possible to duplicate this system for no more than the cost of an ordinary medium-power transmitter.

light bulb. A value of 1.5 focal lengths is generally suitable for the distance from the lens to the subject. For this spacing, the illumination on the subject should be not less than about 3,000 foot candles.\* The 200-watt bulb described above can provide this illumination on the subject when the bulb is about 15 inches from the subject. For televising "living talent" it is generally desirable to have a larger spacing between the lens and subject so that the lens will have a larger field of view. When this spacing is approximately 10 focal lengths or greater, the necessary illumination on the subject is 1500 foot candles.

### Gear Uses B. C. L. Parts

Major equipment required for the operation of an amateur television system includes a television receiver, a pick-up camera and monitor unit, and an ultra-high-frequency transmitter. Such equipment has been built in our laboratory by our engineers and described in detail in a series of articles recently published in the May, June and July issues of QST. A feature of all of this apparatus is that standard broadcast receiver parts are used almost exclusively throughout the circuits.

### Receiver is Straightforward Super

The Television receiver itself is a superheterodyne and is designed to cover the 112-116 Mc amateur Television band. The output of the receiver terminates in a 3-inch Kinescope, type 3AP4/906-P4, which produces bright pictures in black and white. The tube line-up is as follows: A 956 Acorn type pentode is used as the first detector with a 6J5 oscillator. There are two i-f's using 6AC7/1852's. The second detector utilizes one diode section of a

6H6 and is followed by one 6AC7/1852 video stage. The other half of the 6H6 is used as a detector for synchronizing purposes only. This diode feeds a 6SC7 double triode, the first half of which is used as amplifier and the second half as sync separator. Multivibrators containing one 6SC7 each are the scanning oscillators. The Kinescope anode potential of 1500 volts is obtained inexpensively from a small receiver power transformer with two 5U4-G's in a voltage-doubling circuit. The remainder of the tubes are operated from a low-voltage 5Y3-G supply.

### Modulator Contains "Ike"

The modulator furnishes the complete television signal for modulating the r-f amplifier of the television transmitter. It consists of the RCA-1847 Iconoscope, a video amplifier capable of raising the initial signal to a level sufficient for modulation, a monitor Kinescope, scanning circuits for the Iconoscope and monitor, blanking and synchronizing signal generators, a high-voltage supply for the Iconoscope and monitor, and a low-voltage regulated supply. The scanning frequencies are 30 frames

per second and 3600 lines per second. The video channel width thus required is about 200 kc., which, of course, means 400 kc. on the air with double sideband modulation. Inasmuch as the entire 2½-meter amateur band (for which this equipment is intended) is only 4000 kc. wide, it is apparent that the channel width must be restricted to the minimum value needed for reasonable definition.

### Xmtr Uses Twin Beam 829

The r-f transmitter proper is of simple and straightforward design. It has no frills or doodads. Although the rig employs a 40-meter crystal, only four r-f stages are required. The tube line-up begins with a 6L6 Tri-tet crystal oscillator, followed by a 6L6 5-meter doubler and then a 6L6 2½-meter doubler. Output from the last doubler is sufficient to drive fully an 829 twin beam power tube as a straight push-pull final amplifier on 2½ meters. This transmitter is capable of kicking out a carrier of 20 watts or better with video grid modulation and, incidentally, makes an excellent 'phone transmitter having considerably greater carrier output when used with conventional plate modulation.

Actual field tests conducted with this television gear have been made with the receiver located about 1½ miles from the transmitter. It is anticipated that distances of 10 to 15 miles can easily be covered with this same equipment.

### We Scan the Crystal Ball

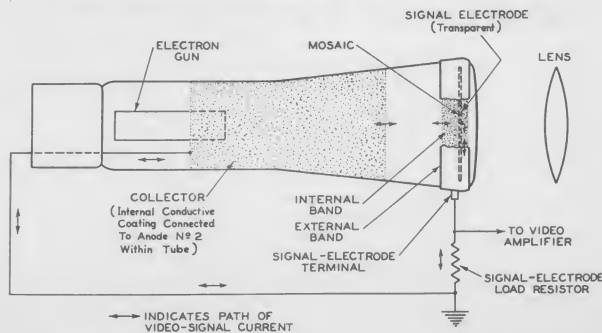
Television provides the next major development of amateur radio and once again the Ham is in an ideal position to go places. In this new art, amateur Television provides rich opportunity to gain new experience in circuit applications and to work with the fascinating principles of lighting, photography and optics—all thrown in one. For those who have felt that amateur radio is growing dull, here is the answer.

A new booklet, just off the press, contains complete data on how actually to build the complete Television station described in these columns. Get a copy from your nearest RCA Transmitting Tube Distributor, or write to the RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Commercial Engineering Section, Harrison, New Jersey.

### THORIATED-TUNGSTEN FILAMENTS REVIVED

Thoriated-tungsten filaments of RCA transmitting tubes possess the capability, in many cases, of being reactivated after their emission has dropped off as a result of temporary tube overloads. The reactivation treatment is not 100 per cent effective but is worth trying when your hopes for saving "low" tubes have faded. The reactivation schedule is as follows: Operate the filament at rated voltage for 10 minutes or more without voltage applied to any of the other tube electrodes. The process may be accelerated by raising the filament voltage above its rated value by a small amount for a few minutes. The maximum voltage that should be used is 7.5 volts for 6.3-volt types, 9 volts for 7.5-volt types, 12 volts for 10-volt types, and 13 volts for 11-volt types.

### FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM OF THE 1847 MINI-IKE



\*A foot candle is the amount of illumination produced by a standard candle at a distance of one foot.

# HAM TIPS

from



Published by RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

VOL. 4 — No. 1

CAMDEN, N. J.

JANUARY, 1941

## NEW RCA-866-A/866 HAS RADICALLY DIFFERENT FILAMENT

### "SWEEPSTAKES" WINNERS AGAIN USE RCA TRANSMITTING TUBES

**W2IOP Clinches Prize with 814;  
W6ITH Does it with 806's**

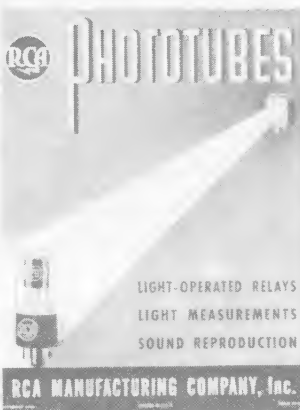
We are mighty proud to remind you that the winners and the high-scoring stations of the Tenth A.R.R.L. Sweepstakes again used RCA Transmitting Tubes. Topping even the Ninth SS scores, when W3BES won hands down with a pair of RCA-809's, comes Mr. Larry LeKashman, of W2IOP, who worked 646 stations in 63 sections on c.w. and knocked off the terrific high score of 101,115. Then, there is Mr. D. Reginald Tibbetts, of famous W6ITH, who broke all records on phone by working 449 stations in 62 sections. We doff our toppers to you, gentlemen. You have done a swell job.

#### What They Used

W2IOP's layout consisted of a Meissner Signal Shifter driving one RCA-814 Beam Power Amplifier. This tube, as you know, has an input rating of 225 watts, ICAS. With 7.5 watts output from the Signal Shifter, the greatest problem was to avoid over-exciting the 814. Larry says—"and as a driver, the 814 is capable of over-driving a one k-w amplifier 250%!" In W2IOP's latest rig Signal Shifter-814 arrangement is being employed to run a pair of RCA-813's in push-pull with 750 watts input.

W6ITH uses four separate push-pull RCA-806 finals—one amplifier for each of the four phone bands from 10 to 160 meters. Except for tank-

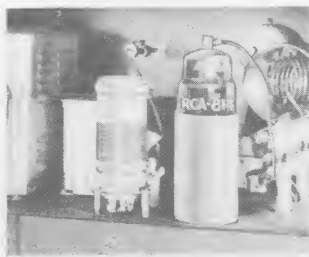
#### LAST WORD ON PHOTOTUBES



In sound-film reproduction, color discriminating devices, light-measuring indicators, automatic counters, displays, etc., Phototubes play paramount roles. The new RCA Phototube 16-page booklet covers these applications, describes RCA's complete line of light-sensitive tubes. See your Transmitting Tube Distributor or write the Commercial Engineering Section, RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Harrison, N. J. for your copy.

circuit constants, the finals are all identical in construction. The all-band exciter for these finals uses a 6C5-6L6G-807 line-up. On 10 meters, this exciter drives an intermediate buffer using an RCA-808 triode. The 808 in turn kicks the push-pull 806 stage. On 20, 75, and 160 meters the exciter drives an RCA-828 Beam Power Amplifier which in turn pushes the p-p 806's. All four finals are modulated by a pair of RCA-810's in class B. The three power supplies employ RCA-866's and RCA-866-A's. The bias supply uses an RCA-83v.

#### FINALS IN THE HALL OF FAME



LEFT: W6ITH, top voice man, has a power amplifier that is a symbol of symmetry. Note that corresponding plate and grid leads are identical in length and as short as is mechanically possible.

RIGHT: W2IOP's layout, using a single 814, pulled in the biggest score for a single operator in history. 95% of W2IOP's 40 tubes are RCA!

### IMPROVED MERCURY-VAPOR RECTIFIER SUPERSEDES FORMER 866-A AND 866

#### New Rectifier Has High Ratings, Greater Life, and Tremendous Reserve of Filament Emission

Here is news that IS news! RCA engineers have just completed the design of a low-cost deluxe type half-wave, mercury-vapor rectifier tube known as the RCA-866-A/866 that bids fair to making rectifier history. Strikingly different in construction, this tube has exceptional life and a tremendous reserve of emission that beats anything in the 866 and the 866-A class.

The RCA-866-A/866 supersedes types 866-A and 866 and may be used in equipment designed for the former types. It combines the ability of the 866-A to withstand high peak inverse voltages with the ability of the 866 to conduct at low plate voltage... at a plus performance beyond any RCA rectifier type ever offered. Thus, at the maximum peak inverse voltage rating of 10,000 volts and a maximum peak plate current rating of 1 ampere per tube, two 866-A/866's operating in a full-wave rectifier circuit are capable of delivering to the input of a choke-input type filter a rectified voltage of 3,180 volts at 500 milliamperes with good regulation and with exceptional life.



866-A, 866 Filament

#### DID YOU KNOW THAT...

more RCA-807's and RCA-809's were used by the top flight Tenth National Sweepstakes Contestants last year than any other transmitting tube type?

### HAM GUIDE, HAM GUIDE! WHO HAS THE HAM GUIDE?

#### W3IEM Solves the Problem

Dear Sirs:

Attention: "Ham Tips" Editor.

Several months ago I purchased from you an RCA Ham Guide, with which I was well pleased. Notice that I say "was" well pleased. That is because I have seen very, very little of it since I first showed it to my friends. As a matter of fact, I have not seen it for several weeks and believe me, I really miss it! It keeps me so busy loaning it out that I have decided to buy another one for myself and let the other fellows fight over the one that formerly belonged to me.

Seriously, though, I have found the RCA Ham Guide very useful around the shack in more ways than one. I particularly like the useful diagrams shown with each tube description.

Sincerely,  
JOHN E. CANN,  
W3IEM.

#### Filament is Key to Long Life

Secret of the 866-A/866 is its improved edgewise-wound coated ribbon filament which is helical in shape and crimped. This design has great mechanical strength and provides more cathode area for the same filament power rating. And above all,

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

#### STANDS THE GAFF



Long life, enormous reserve of filament emission, ability to withstand a peak inverse voltage of 10,000 volts, 1000 ma. peak plate-current rating, conductivity at low plate voltage... RCA-866-A/866 has these all.

## New RCA-866-A/866 has Radically Different Filament

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

the filament is made of a new alloy material that, in combination with the active surface coating, possesses great electron-emitting capabilities and has improved life characteristics head and shoulders above ordinary 866 and 866-A types. The filament of the 866-A/866 is contained within a shield which permits more efficient utilization of filament heating energy, thus allowing more filament area for a given number of watts. The shield enables the tube to start on much lower voltage than with the former 866-A.

Important among the features of the new RCA-866-A/866 is its new dome type bulb with its added mechanical strength feature, and the large external ceramic insulator positioned under the plate cap. This construction greatly minimizes corona discharge emanating from the edge of the metal cap, which in turn alleviates the danger of bulb cracks caused by electrolysis of the glass.

### Applications for the 866-A/866

Rectifier circuits for use with the RCA-866-A/866 are shown in Figs. 1

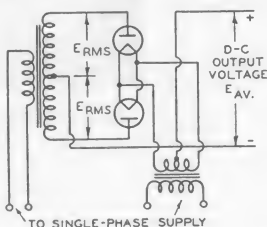


Fig. 1

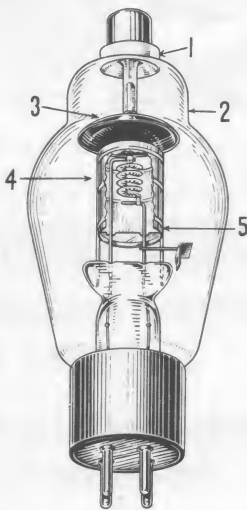
to 4. Fig. 1 is the widely used single-phase, full-wave rectifier. Fig. 2 shows a single-phase bridge circuit employing two 866-A/866's in series on each side of a single-phase transformer secondary. This circuit is capable of giving twice the d-c output voltage of Fig. 1, for the same total transformer voltage and d-c output current. (Note: When using a bridge circuit, be sure that the load current is not in excess of the power rating of the transformer.) Fig. 3 shows a 3-phase, half-wave circuit using three RCA-866-A/866's. In this circuit, each tube conducts for only one-third cycle and each 60-cycle period contains three rectified waves. Fig. 4 shows a 3-phase, full-wave bridge circuit employing six 866-A/866's. Two tubes are connected in series with each transformer leg. Like the bridge circuit of Fig. 2, this circuit will give twice the d-c output voltage of the half-wave circuit in Fig. 3. In Fig. 4, each 60-cycle period contains six rectified waves.

A summary of the approximate results which can be obtained with the use of the 866-A/866 and similar mercury-vapor types is shown in Table 1. The table is based on sine-wave input and the use of a suitable choke preceding any condenser in the filter circuit. It does not, of course, take into account the voltage drop in the power transformer, the rectifier tubes, nor the filter-choke windings under load.

### How the Table Works

Table 1 is a handy reference for rec-

## STRUCTURE OF RCA-866-A/866



(1) Ceramic insulator to minimize corona discharge, (2) dome bulb and (3) low-hanging anode to minimize ionization in upper section of bulb, (4) edge-wise wound filament for great emission, (5) shielded filament construction.

tifier problems. For example, if either one of the three voltages, Peak Inverse Voltage ( $E_{INV}$ ), D-C Output Voltage to Filter ( $E_{AV}$ ), or Transformer Secondary Voltage ( $E_{RMS}$ ) are known, the other two voltages may be calculated by simple multiplication.

Suppose a single-phase transformer secondary measures 2000 volts,  $E_{RMS}$ , from center-tap to outside terminal (4000 volts, total). What will be the d-c output from two half-wave mercury-vapor rectifier tubes in a full-wave circuit and what will be the maximum peak inverse voltage impressed on each tube? Table 1 shows that in a single-phase full-wave circuit employing two tubes  $E_{AV}=0.9 \times$

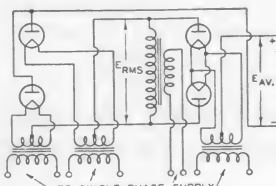


Fig. 2

$E_{RMS}$ , which is  $0.9 \times 2000$ , or 1800 volts, d-c. In the same circuit,  $E_{INV}=2.83 \times E_{RMS}$ , which is  $2.83 \times 2000$ , or 5660 volts.

Let us approach the design of rec-

## RATINGS FOR RCA-866-A/866

FILAMENT VOLTAGE (A.C.)	2.5	2.5	Volts
FILAMENT CURRENT	5.0	5.0	Amperes
PEAK INVERSE VOLTAGE*:			
(For supply frequencies up to 150 cycles)			
Cond. Mercury Temp. 25° to 60° C.	....	10000 max.	Volts
Cond. Mercury Temp. 25° to 70° C.	200 max.	....	Volts
(For supply frequencies up to 1000 cycles)			
Cond. Mercury Temp. 25° to 70° C.	....	5000 max.	Volts
PEAK PLATE CURRENT	2.0 max.	1.0 max.	Amperes
AVERAGE PLATE CURRENT	0.5 max.	0.25 max.	Ampere
TUBE VOLTAGE DROP (Approx.)	15	15	Volts

\*Operation of tube at  $40^\circ \pm 5^\circ \text{C.}$  is recommended.

tifiers from another angle. Suppose we wish to select a pair of rectifier tubes suitable for use in a single-phase full-wave power supply, the complete unit to deliver to the filter a total average current of 500 ma. at a maximum d-c voltage of 3000 volts. What maximum secondary voltage ( $E_{RMS}$ ) should the transformer be designed to handle in order to deliver 3000 volts to the filter at maximum load current and what tubes will fill the bill?

First, determine the maximum peak inverse voltage which each rectifier tube must withstand. By reference to the relations shown for the single-phase, full-wave circuit Fig. 1 in Table 1, we find that the maximum

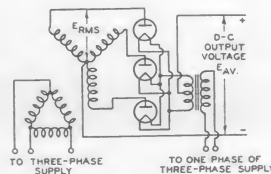


Fig. 3

peak inverse voltage corresponding to a d-c voltage of 3000 volts is  $3.14 \times 3000$ , or 9430 volts. Since two half-wave rectifiers are required in this service, each rectifier will only have to deliver 500/2, or 250 milliamperes. The rectifier tube meeting this voltage and current requirement is the 866-A/866, with its peak inverse voltage rating of 10,000 volts and its average plate current rating of 250 milliamperes. In order to deliver 3000

volts to the filter at maximum load, the transformer should be designed so that each half of the secondary will produce an  $E_{RMS}$  or  $1.11 \times 3000$ , or 3330 volts.

### Parallel Connection Ups Power

Two or more 866-A/866's can be connected in parallel to give correspondingly increased output current over that obtainable with a single tube. A stabilizing resistor of 50 to 100 ohms should be connected in series with each plate lead in order that each tube will carry an equal share of the load. The value of the resistor will depend on the value of the plate current that passes through the rectifier. Low plate current requires a high value; high plate current, a low value. When the plates of 866-A/866's (or for that matter any other mercury-vapor rectifier) are connected in parallel, the corresponding filament leads should be similarly connected. Otherwise, the tube voltage drops may be considerably unbalanced and larger stabilizing resistors will be required.

RCA-866-A/866 fills a wide field of applications from low-voltage, medium-current requirements to the super-power requirements of big-time installations. This new rectifier tube is now available to experimenters and amateurs through RCA Transmitting Tube Distributors at the unusual amateur net price of \$1.50. For additional technical information on 866-A/866's, write to the Commercial Engineering Section, RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Harrison, N. J.

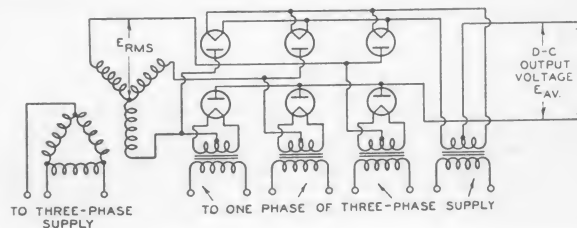


Fig. 4

TABLE 1

CIRCUIT	SEE FIG.	TRANSFORMER SECONDARY VOLTAGE $E_{RMS}$	D-C OUTPUT VOLTAGE TO FILTER $E_{AV}$	PEAK INVERSE VOLTAGE $E_{INV}$	MAX. AVERAGE LOAD CURRENT PERMITTED
Single-Phase Full-Wave (2 Tubes)	1	(per tube) $0.353 \times E_{INV}$ or $1.11 \times E_{AV}$	$0.318 \times E_{INV}$ or $0.9 \times E_{RMS}$	$3.14 \times E_{AV}$ or $2.83 \times E_{RMS}$	2 x (Max. Average Plate-Current Rating per Rectifier Tube)
Single-Phase Full-Wave Bridge (4 Tubes)	2	(total) $0.706 \times E_{INV}$ or $1.11 \times E_{AV}$	$0.636 \times E_{INV}$ or $0.9 \times E_{RMS}$	$1.57 \times E_{AV}$ or $1.41 \times E_{RMS}$	2 x (Max. Average Plate-Current Rating per Rectifier Tube)
Three-Phase Half-Wave (3 Tubes)	3	(per leg) $0.408 \times E_{INV}$ or $0.855 \times E_{AV}$	$0.478 \times E_{INV}$ or $1.17 \times E_{RMS}$	$2.09 \times E_{AV}$ or $2.45 \times E_{RMS}$	3 x (Max. Average Plate-Current Rating per Rectifier Tube)
Three-Phase Full-Wave (6 Tubes)	4	(per leg) $0.408 \times E_{INV}$ or $0.428 \times E_{AV}$	$0.956 \times E_{INV}$ or $2.34 \times E_{RMS}$	$1.05 \times E_{AV}$ or $2.45 \times E_{RMS}$	3 x (Max. Average Plate-Current Rating per Rectifier Tube)



# HAM TIPS

from



Published by RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

VOL. 4—No. 2

CAMDEN, N. J.

FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1941

## NEW HIGH-POWER TRIODE HAS BROAD FIELD OF USES

**RCA-8000 is Rated at 620 Watts Input (ICAS) for CW Service**

RCA-8000 is the new outstanding high-power triode added to the line of famous RCA Air-cooled transmitting tubes. Special feature of the tube is its construction which provides high insulation resistance between electrodes. This design enables the tube to withstand high peak voltages.

### Mu Lower Than 810

Similar in appearance to the popular 810, the 8000 also has a similar maximum plate dissipation of 150 watts (ICAS) but has a lower mu of 16.5. Grid-driving requirements also are lower than the 810. RCA-8000 is particularly suitable for use as an r-f amplifier and class B modulator. Because of its high perveance, it can be operated at high plate efficiency with low driving power and relatively low plate voltage. Two 8000's in class C telegraph service (ICAS) will take a power input

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

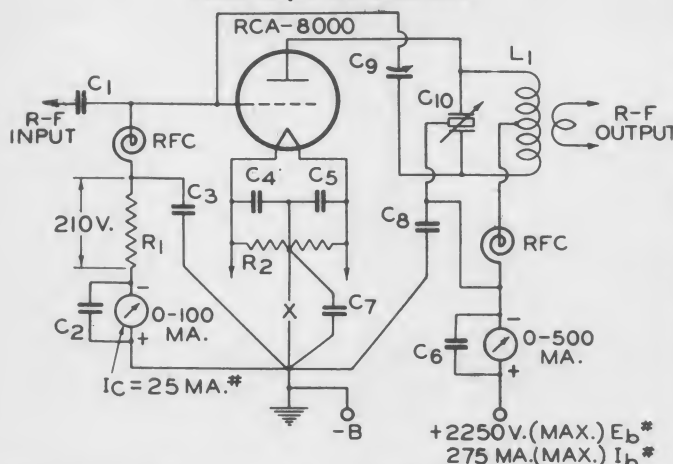
## POWER PLUS



Rated at 275 ma. and 2250 volts (ICAS) and with internal construction designed for higher-than-ordinary voltages, RCA-8000 stands ready to take it in any field. Amateur Net Price is only \$13.50.

## R-F POWER AMPLIFIER USING RCA-8000

Power Output 475 Watts, ICAS



C<sub>1</sub>=0.0005  $\mu$ f, mica, 1500 v.  
C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>6</sub>=0.002  $\mu$ f, mica  
C<sub>7</sub>=0.002  $\mu$ f, mica, 2500 v.  
C<sub>8</sub>=0.002  $\mu$ f, mica, 5000 v.  
C<sub>9</sub>=4.8  $\mu$ f (approx.), 7500 v.  
C<sub>10</sub>=0.75  $\mu$ f/meter/section†

† Approximate capacitance in actual use at resonance.

\* For ICAS plate-modulated telephony service, reduce E<sub>b</sub> to 1800 v., I<sub>b</sub> to 250 ma., and decrease I<sub>c</sub> to 20 ma. The power output is approximately 335 watts.

R<sub>1</sub>=8400 ohms, 20 watts  
R<sub>2</sub>=50 ohms, c.t., wire-wound  
L<sub>1</sub>=Select for band desired  
RFC=R-f choke  
X=Insert keying relay here

Copyright 1941, RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc.

## SIMPLE CURVES MAKE CORRECT RECTIFIER FILTER DESIGN EASY

**Unique Method By RCA Engineers Safeguards Rectifier Tubes, Predetermines Ripple**

Rectifier filters are often a neglected part of a transmitter—bogey-men of the shack. It isn't that there is a dearth of information on the subject of filters. Quite the reverse is true—and that is often the hitch. By the time a fellow has waded through the volumes of engineering treatises on filters, combed popular articles on

LC ratios, peak currents, ripple voltages and swinging chokes, the chances are he will have given up in despair and reach once again for his old reliable "brute-force" smoother.

In the curves, page 2, RCA engineers have gone a long way toward taking the fuss and muss out of rectifier filter design problems. To use these curves, it is only necessary to decide how much ripple voltage you wish to tolerate in the output, then pick from the curve a suitable combination of choke and condenser values that will meet this requirement. The LC combination you chose automatically limits to a safe value the peak plate current and average plate current flowing through the rectifier tubes. Moreover, it pre-

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## W3BKX/3 USING RCA TUBES WINS FIELD DAY CONTEST

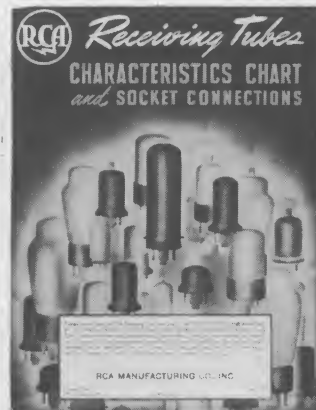
**Frankford Radio Club Xmts Feature 807's and VR-150's**

For the second consecutive issue of Ham Tips, we can boast with pardonable pride to the fact that the winner of major national contest used RCA tubes—and plenty of them. The Frankford Radio Club of Philadelphia, operating under the call of W3BKX/3 gathered in 8406 points with 601 contacts during the 1940 A.R.R.L. Field Day jamboree. This is a record if ever there was one. Congratulations, F. R. C. During the 26 hours of contest in which the seven stations of the club were on the air nearly continuously, every one of the 43 RCA tubes gave 100% uninterrupted service.

The tube line-ups in the seven transmitters at W3BKX/3 are straightforward. They signify that careful planning contributed in no

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

## YOURS FOR THE ASKING



A brand new 16-page Receiving Tube Chart is now available for amateurs, servicemen, and engineers. This chart, known as the 1275-B, contains the salient characteristics, socket connections, and a special classification index of the complete line of RCA receiving tubes, including the famous Miniature types. Ask your RCA tube dealer or write to the Commercial Engineering Section of the RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Harrison, N. J. for your copy.

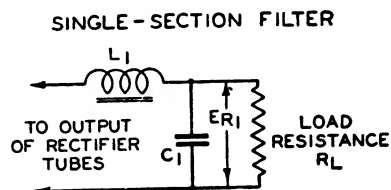
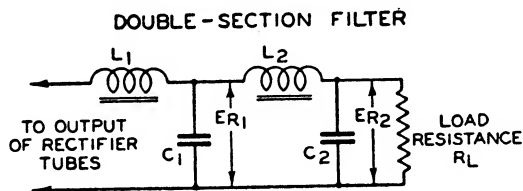
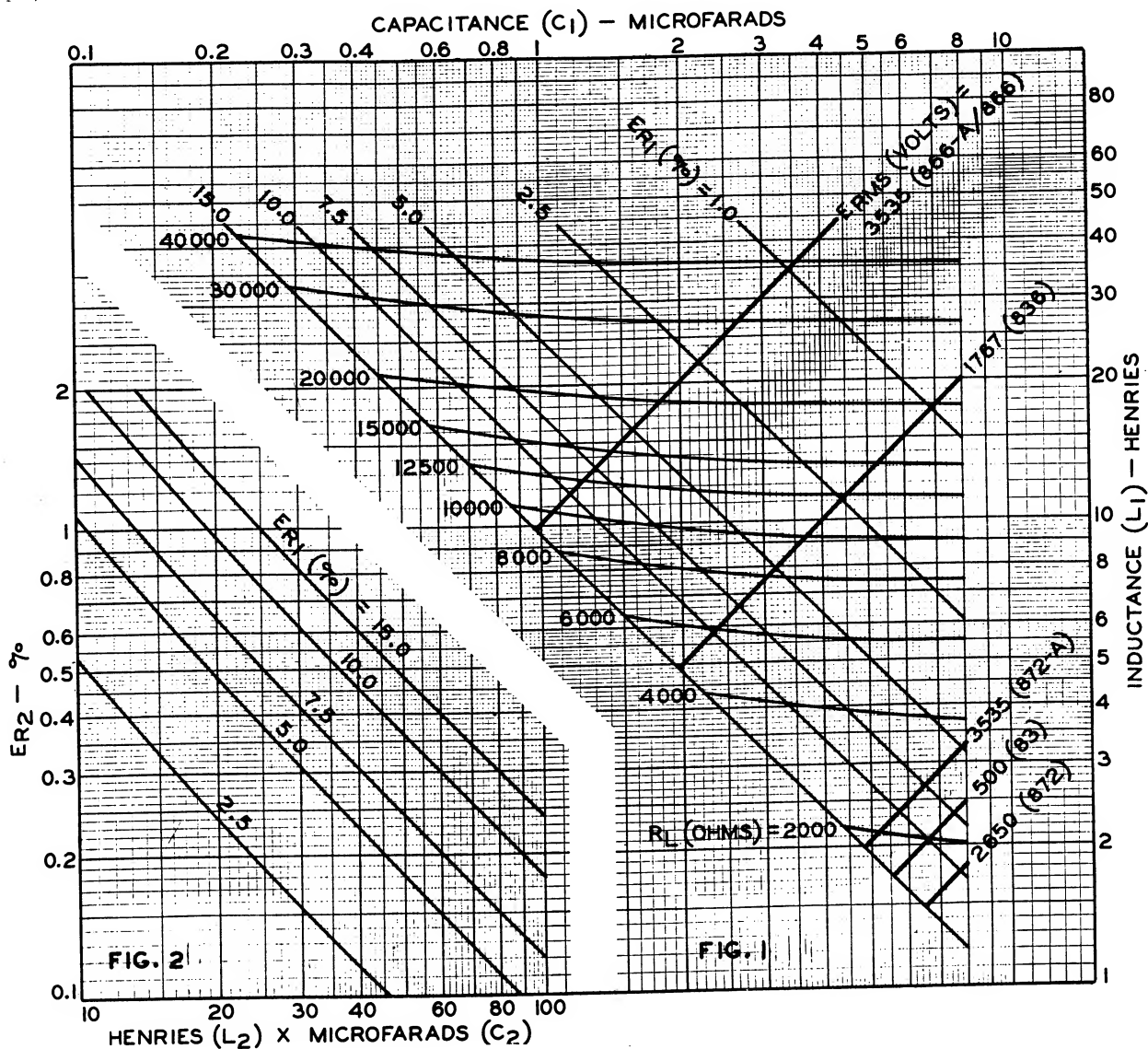


# FILTER DESIGN CURVES

For Full-Wave, Single-Phase Circuits Only—60-Cycle Sine-Wave Supply

(When the supply is a 50-cycle source, multiply the selected values of inductance and capacity by 1.2.  
When the supply is a 25-cycle source, multiply the filter values by 2.4.)

Fig. 1—Curves for choice of filter values for (1) the first section of a double-section filter, or (2) a single-section filter.  
Fig. 2—Curves for choice of filter values for second section of a double-section filter.



$E_{RMS}$ —Maximum volts (RMS) per plate applied to rectifier tube.

$R_L$ —Load Resistance.

$E_{R1}$ —Per cent ripple in D-C output voltage from (1) the first section of a double-section filter, or (2) a single-section filter.

$E_{R2}$ —Per cent ripple in D-C output voltage from second section of a double-section filter.

The curves are satisfactory for all ham applications as well as for many commercial filter installations. A little practice working with the curves will be convincing that they are material time savers and simple to use. The performance of a filter chosen from them can be predetermined accurately provided, of course, that the filter equipment employed is of good design and is properly rated.

## **New High-Power Triode Has Broad Field of Uses**

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

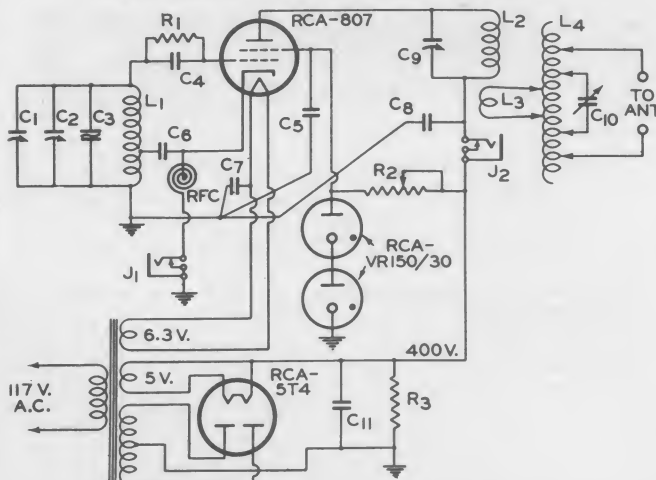
of 1240 watts and require only 18 watts of driving power. In class B modulator service, two 8000's will modulate 100% nearly 1½ kilowatts of power.

In self-rectifying oscillator circuits, such as are used in therapeutic applications, two 8000's are capable of delivering a useful power output of 550 watts (85% circuit efficiency). In this application, as well as in general radio transmitter applications, the 8000 may be operated at maximum ratings at frequencies as high as 30 Mc and with reduced plate voltage and input as high as 100 Mc.

RCA-8000 is designed with a heavy-duty 45-watt filament which is shielded at each end. This feature increases power output by eliminating losses from bulb bombardment and stray electrons. The tube has a large graphite anode, specially processed, to insure high thermal radiation and a minimum of gas. The plate and grid leads are brought out to rugged terminals at the top and side of the bulb respectively. This design provides very low lead inductance and permits compact circuit layout for r-f installations.

A typical single-ended r-f amplifier circuit using the 8000 is shown on p. 1. Keying is shown in the filament-to-ground return lead. If it is desired to key the oscillator for break-in operation, a fixed bias of -90 volts should be used in conjunction with a grid leak ( $R_1$ ) of about 5000 ohms (10 watts). This amount of fixed bias will protect the 8000 against removal of grid excitation when the key is open. An RCA-809 operated at reduced ratings or an 807 is suitable for the driver stage. For 10-meter operation with an 80-meter crystal, a practical tube line up is an 807 or 6L6 "Tritet" crystal oscillator-quadrupler, an 807 buffer-amplifier and an 809 doubler. The 809 is needed only for 10-meter operation; it may be omitted for the other bands. With a 10-meter crystal and a 6J5-G triode

### W3BKX/3 7-Mc PORTABLE TRANSMITTER



$C_1=35\ \mu\text{f}$ , Max. (Main tuning cond.)  
 $C_2=\text{Air-padder, } 235\ \mu\text{f}$ , Max.  
 $C_3=65\ \mu\text{f}$ , fixed (Neg. Coeff. Type)  
 $C_4=0.0001\ \mu\text{f}$ , mica  
 $C_5\ C_6\ C_7\ C_8=0.01\ \mu\text{f}$ , mica  
 $C_9=100\ \mu\text{f}$ , max.  
 $C_{10}=140\ \mu\text{f}$ , max.  
 $C_{11}=40\ \mu\text{f}$ , electrolytic  
 $R_1=18,000\ \text{ohms}$ , 2-watt  
 $R_2=5,000\ \text{ohms}$ , 25-watt

$R_3=90,000$  ohms, 10-watt  
 $L_1$ =Tuned to 3.5 Mc. 16 Turns No. 16 B. & S.  
 on  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " form winding length,  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ". Cath-  
 ode tapped 4 turns above ground.  
 $L_2$ =Same as  $L_1$  but without tap.  
 $L_3$ =3 turns No. 24 enamel wound between  
 lower turns of  $L_2$   
 $L_4$ =B. & W. type 40-B. 20 turns  
 $J_1$ =Key jack  
 $J_2$ =Plate-meter jack  
 $RFC=2.5$  mh. choke

oscillator, an 807 can be used to drive the 807 directly, thereby providing a 3-stage, 10-meter transmitter of respectable power output. This r-f amplifier circuit may also be plate modulated by reducing the d-c plate voltage to 1800 volts and the d-c plate current to 250 ma. These are ICAS values.

With its relatively low plate-voltage requirement for high power output, RCA-8000 is ideal for use in radio transmitter installations as well as being a logical choice in self-rectifying oscillator circuits such as are often used in therapeutic applications. Priced at a net of \$13.50 it offers economy not only in initial tube cost but also in cost of the final-stage tank condenser, the high-voltage power supply, and the number of exciter stages required.

For additional technical information on the RCA-8000, write to the Commercial Engineering Section, Harrison, N. J.

### RCA-8000 TENTATIVE CHARACTERISTICS and RATINGS

FILAMENT VOLTAGE (A.C. or D.C.)	10	Volts
FILAMENT CURRENT	4.5	Amperes
AMPLIFICATION FACTOR	16.5	
DIRECT INTERELECTRODE CAPACITANCES:		
Grid-Plate	6.4	$\mu\mu\text{f}$
Grid-Filament	5.0	$\mu\mu\text{f}$
Plate-Filament	3.3	$\mu\mu\text{f}$

### As R-F Power Amplifier—Class C Telegraphy

*Key-down conditions per tube without modulation*

Key-down conditions per tube without modulation	<u>CCS</u>	<u>ICAS</u>	
D-C PLATE VOLTAGE	2000 max.	2250 max.	Volts
D-C GRID VOLTAGE	-500 max.	-500 max.	Volts
D-C PLATE CURRENT	250 max.	275 max.	Ma.
D-C GRID CURRENT	40 max.	40 max.	Ma.
PLATE INPUT	500 max.	620 max.	Watts
PLATE DISSIPATION	125 max.	150 max.	Watts

### TYPICAL OPERATION:

D-C Plate Voltage	2000	2250	Volts
D-C Grid Voltage:			
<i>From a fixed supply of</i>	-195	-210	Volts
<i>From a grid resistor of</i>	8100	8400	Ohms
<i>From a cathode resistor of</i>	710	700	Ohms
Peak R-F Grid Voltage	370	400	Volts
D-C Plate Current	250	275	Ma.
D-C Grid Current (Approx.)	24	25	Ma.
Driving Power (Approx.)	8	9	Watts
Power Output (Approx.)	375	475	Watts

## W3BKX/3 Using RCA Tubes Wins Field Day Contest

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

small way to the final success of the club. The line-ups are as follows:

*Transmitter No. 1—1.8-Mc Phone*  
RCA-802 electron-coupled oscillator, RCA-807 final amplifier, RCA-56's speech amplifier, RCA-46's class B modulator. RCA-83 and RCA-5Z3 rectifiers. Input to final, 20 watts.

*Transmitter No. 2—3.5 to 3.6-Mc CW*  
RCA-6L6 crystal or electron-coupled oscillator, RCA-807 final amplifier, 2 RCA-VR-150's as ECO voltage regulators, RCA-83 rectifier. Input to final, 30 wats.

*Transmitter No. 3—3.6 to 3.9-Mc CW*  
RCA-6AG7 electron-coupled oscillator, RCA-807 final amplifier, 2 RCA-VR-150's as ECO voltage regulators, 2 RCA-6X5G rectifiers. Input to final, 30 watts.

*Transmitter No. 4—7.0 to 7.15-Mc CW*  
RCA-807 electron-coupled oscillator,  
2 RCA-VR-150's as ECO voltage  
regulators, RCA-5T4 rectifier. Input,  
30 watts.

*Transmitter No. 5—7.15 to 7.3-Mc CW*  
RCA-807 electron-coupled oscillator,  
2 RCA-VR-150's as ECO voltage  
regulators, 2 RCA-6X5G rectifiers.  
Input, 27 watts.

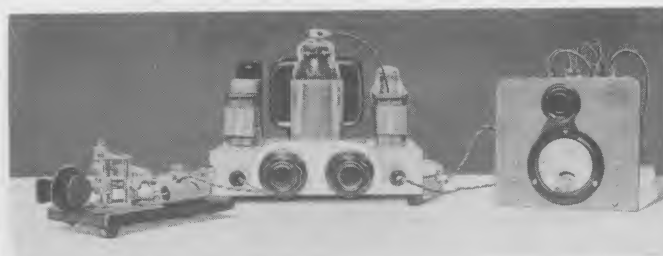
*Transmitter No. 6—14-Mc CW*  
RCA-802 electron-coupled oscillator,  
RCA-VR-105 and RCA-VR-150 as  
ECO voltage regulators, 2 RCA-  
6X5G rectifiers. Input, 27 watts.

*Transmitter No. 7—28- and 56-Mc  
Phone*  
RCA-6L6 triode oscillator, RCA-6L6  
doubler, RCA-807 final amplifier, 2  
RCA-6L6 modulators, and 2 RCA-  
5Z3 rectifiers. Input, 30 watts.

## AR-77 PRICES REVISED

Markedly improved design, together with increased manufacturing costs necessitates a slight revision of prices on the new-production AR-77's. Beginning March 1, Amateur Net Prices are: AR-77 only, \$162.50; AR-77 with 8" Table. Speaker, \$170.50; AR-77 with Extended-Range Speaker Mi-8314-A, \$177.50.

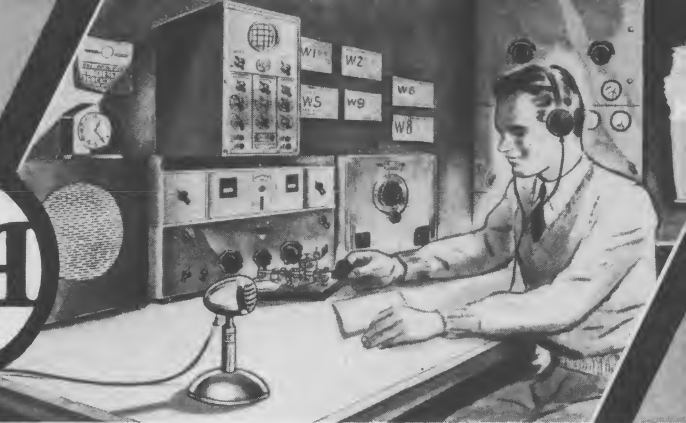
## PRIZE-WINNING PORTABLE



W3BKK/3's transmitter for the 7000-7150 kc. channel consists of an 807 as E.C.O. Self-contained power supply uses a 5T4 rectifier and two VR-150 voltage regulator tubes. Size of the chassis is only 7" x 9" x 2". Antenna coupler is shown to the right of the photograph. Circuit appears above.

# HAM TIPS

from



Published by RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

VOL. 4 — No. 3

CAMDEN, N. J.

JUNE-JULY, 1941

## NEW LOW-COST TUBES FILL VITAL NEEDS IN COMMUNICATION

### NEW RCA GUIDE ON XMTG TUBE NATIONALLY ACCLAIMED

72-Page Book Describes 69 Tubes and 5 Transmitters

The finest and most complete engineering and amateur guide on transmitting tubes ever published by RCA is now off the press. It contains comprehensive data on 69 RCA Air-Cooled Transmitting Tubes including the important new types 815, 816, 8000, 8001, 8003, 8005, and the Midget tubes 9001, 9002, and 9003. Complete data supplemented by carefully proven circuits show how RCA Transmitting Tubes may be used to their best advantage.  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$  in size, the book contains 72 pages and includes more than 150 circuits and illustrations.

#### Exceptional Rigs Described

Outstanding feature of the new RCA Guide is the transmitters—designed, constructed, and tested specifically for description in this book. Among these transmitters is included complete constructional information on a plate-modulated RCA-815 transmitter operating from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 meters, a high-power, single-control 813 transmitter, an economy transmitter using an 809, and others. All of the equipment described in the book represents a wide range of application and meets modern demands for ready trans-

### POWER TUBE BOOK DELUXE

#### RCA GUIDE for TRANSMITTING TUBES



The RCA GUIDE for Transmitting Tubes contains a fabulous treasure of information on radio transmitting tubes and transmitters. It is packed with subjects of high interest to all engaged in the art of radio communication. It is fast reading. The RCA GUIDE is bound in a striking cover and is beautifully illustrated throughout. It is the authority on transmitting tubes you cannot afford to be without. Price, 25 cents.

mitter simplicity coupled with efficiency, economy and flexibility. They are designed to give reliable and outstanding performance.

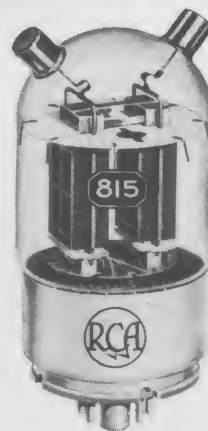
You can obtain a copy of the RCA Guide from your nearest Transmitting Tube Distributor or by sending 25 cents direct to the Commercial Engineering Section, RCA Manufacturing Company, Harrison, New Jersey.

### P-P BEAM TUBE, JUNIOR RECTIFIER, UHF MIDGETS, AMONG MANY ANNOUNCED

#### 815 Dual Beam Type Takes 75 Watts Input with Only 0.2 Watt Grid Drive Up to 150 Mc

Time is rare in tube history when the announcement of such tremendously important types as the RCA-815, 816, 931, 8001, 8003, 8005, 9001, 9002, 9003 and 12A6 in a single sweep has been paralleled. Each of these new tubes is designed to meet a long standing demand for a low-cost type that will do a real job in the field for which it was intended—the inexpensive 815 for push-pull r-f work down to 2 meters, the one-dollar 816 rectifier to handle the medium-power supply requirements, the 931 multiplier phototube with sensitivity enough to detect the light of stars, the low-cost Midgets that bring uhf experimentation within the reach of all. Little wonder is there then in our belief that this announcement is of import to all those engaged in radio communication.

#### P-P BEAM POWER TO 2 METERS



RCA-815 takes 75 watts at the handy plate voltage of 500 volts. It covers the amateur bands from 160 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  meters and requires but one socket, one cathode resistor and one screen resistor.

$C_1, C_2, C_4 = 0.001 \mu f$  mica.  
 $C_3, C_5, C_6 = 1'' \times 2''$  copper plates insulated from chassis by mica sheet 0.015" thick.  
 $L_1 =$  Two copper pipes 8" long and  $\frac{3}{4}''$  dia., spaced  $1\frac{1}{4}''$ , center-to-center.  
 $L_2 =$  Same as  $L_1$  but 12" long.  
 $L_3 =$  8 turns No. 12 wire wound around  $R_2$ ; diameter of  $L_3$  is twice dia. of  $R_2$ .  
 $R_1 = 5000$  ohms, 50 watts.  
 $R_2, R_3 = 200$  ohms, 2 watts (non-inductive).  
 $S_1, S_2 =$  Sliding shorting bars.  
 $T_1 =$  Filament Transformer (7.5 v. 8 a. secondary).

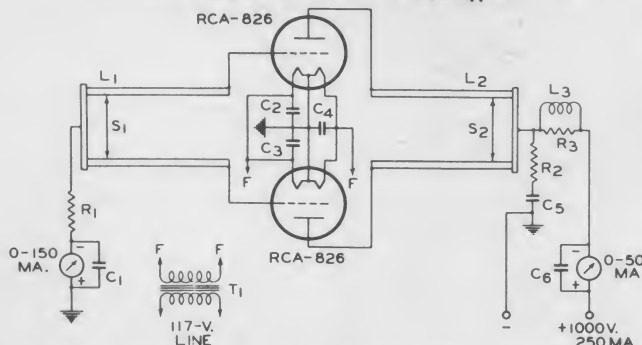
NOTE (1): Connect the two grid terminals and the two plate terminals of each tube in parallel to reduce the respective lead inductances.  
 NOTE (2): Metal circuit components carrying u-h-f currents should be silver-plated to obtain maximum efficiency.

RCA-815, the new, low-cost, push-pull beam transmitting tube, meets the growing demand by engineers and amateurs for an economical type that will deliver real power on the ultra highs, that requires very little grid drive, that generally needs no neutralization, and gets along on plate voltages of only 400 to 500 volts. The exceptional efficiency of the 815 is made possible by the balanced and compact structure of the beam units, excellent internal shielding, and close electrode spacing. A single 815 operating in push-pull c-w service is capable of handling 75

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

#### PUSH-PULL RCA-826 OSCILLATOR, 150-200 Mc

Power Output Class C-c-w Service 100 watts approx.



RCA-826 is a ruggedly built triode for use as an oscillator r-f power amplifier and frequency multiplier at the ultra-high frequencies. It has a maximum plate dissipation rating of 60 watts and may be operated with high plate-circuit efficiency at frequencies up to 250 Mc—at reduced ratings up to 300 Mc. The 826 contains a tantalum anode and a double helical thoriated-tungsten filament that is center tapped within the tube to minimize effects of filament inductance.

#### JUNIOR OF THE 866-A/866



Two half-wave, mercury-vapor rectifier RCA-816's will deliver 400 watts of d-c power at a total rectifier tube cost of only \$2.00.



# HAM TIPS from RCA

## New Low-Cost Tubes

### Fill Vital Needs

#### in Communication

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

watts input (ICAS) with less than 0.2 watt of driving power—at frequencies as high as 150 Mc. It may be operated at reduced ratings up to 225 Mc (1¼ meters). The tube is equipped with a big octal-type metal-shell base using low-loss "Micanol" insulation. Its heater may be operated either in parallel from a 6.3-volt supply or in series from a 12.6-volt supply. List price of the 815 is only \$4.50.

### Jr. Rectifier Has High Ratings

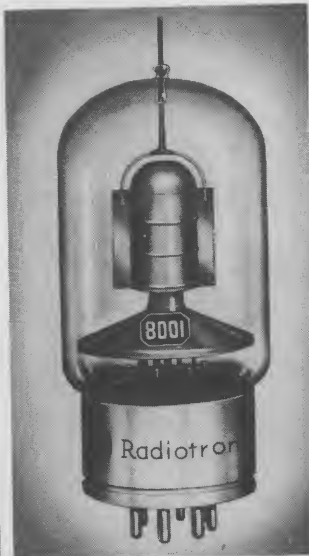
Outstanding among the new tubes is the RCA-816 half-wave, mercury-vapor rectifier—junior of the well-known 866-A/866. The 816 meets the past, present, and future demands for a low-cost rectifier that will handle transmitter requirements too heavy for regular receiving tube rectifiers and yet that are not large enough to require the use of 866-A/866 type. Advantages of the 816 over similar types are (1) its higher peak inverse voltage rating of 5,000 volts made possible by bringing out the plate lead to a separate seal at the top of the bulb, (2) its small receiving tube size, and (3) its long life resulting from use of the famous 866-A/866 type of filament construction. Two 816's operating in a full-wave rectifier circuit are capable of delivering to the input of a choke-input type filter a rectified voltage of 1600 volts at 250 ma., with good regulation, with exceptional life, and at a

### GAIN—230,000 TIMES



RCA-931 is a 9-stage multiplier phototube of extraordinary sensitivity. It is capable of detecting infinitesimal quantities of light.

## HIGH BEAM POWER TO 75 Mc



RCA-8001 takes a maximum plate input of 300 watts as high as 75 Mc with only 1.4 watts of drive—and without need for neutralization.

total rectifier tube cost of only \$2.00! List price of the 816 is \$1.00.

### Phototube Is Supersensitive

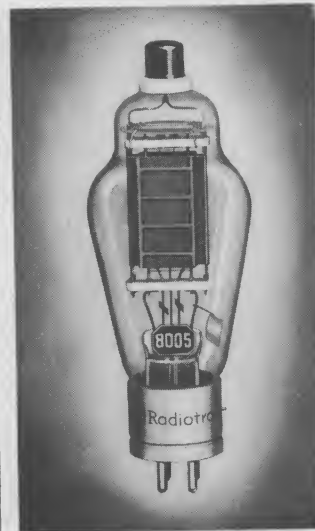
RCA-931 is a radically new multiplier phototube of the high-vacuum type having enormous sensitivity, low noise level, low dark current, and freedom from distortion. It can be coupled to any practical load impedance. It is capable of multiplying feeble currents produced by weak illumination as much as 230,000 times! It has practical application in light-operated relays, in sound reproduction from films, in facsimile transmission, and in scientific research involving low light levels. In short, it is one of the most outstanding phototube developments in recent years. The 931 employs an S-4 photosurface which has unusually high sensitivity to blue-rich light such as that produced by mercury-vapor lamps. Sensitivity to incandescent light at a temperature of approximately 2600° K is comparable with that obtained with an S-1 photosurface but it increases rapidly with increasing temperatures. The 931 contains 9 dynodes (secondary emitters). Electrons emitted from the illuminated photo cathode are directed by fixed electrostatic fields

along curved paths to the first dynode. The electrons strike the dynode surface and produce many other electrons at the moment of impact. The dislodged electrons are known as secondary electrons. The number of secondary electrons dislodged are dependent on the energy of the impinging electrons. These electrons are then directed to a second dynode and in turn knock out more secondary electrons. This multiplying process is repeated in each successive stage with an ever-increasing stream of electrons, until those emitted from the ninth dynode are collected by the anode and constitute the current utilized in the output circuit. List price of the 931 is \$12.00.

### Beam Power Plus at 75 Mc

RCA-8001 is a multi-electrode transmitting tube with a maximum plate dissipation rating of 75 watts. The 8001 contains a suppressor and has beam power features. RCA-8001 fills the need by engineers, experimenters, and amateurs for a beam tube that will deliver reasonably high power at the higher radio frequencies. For example, one 8001 will take a maximum plate input of 300 watts at frequencies as high as 75 Mc, with only 1.4 watts of driving power—and without neutralization. The tube is particularly well suited as an r-f amplifier, frequency multiplier, and suppressor, grid-, or plate-modulated amplifier. It may also be used as a class A a-f power amplifier or

## SUPER TRIODE



RCA-8005 fills the gap between the 812 and 810 types. Only 6¼" high and 2¼" in diameter, it is capable of handling maximum input of 300 watts (ICAS) up to 60 megacycles!

modulator and in this service it is capable of delivering approximately 34 watts of audio power with very low distortion. Other features of the 8001 are its dish-type stem which makes possible the use of unusually short internal leads, its hard-glass bulb to withstand extremely high temperatures, its enclosed tantalum anode to insure permanent gas-free operation and to eliminate loss of power from electron bombardment of the bulb, a giant 7-pin base having ceramic insulation and wide pin spacing, and a 37.5-watt thoriated-tungsten filament. List price of the 8001 is \$27.50.

RCA-8003 is a new transmitting triode with a maximum plate-dissipation rating of 100 watts and a low mu of 12. RCA-8003 is suitable for use as an r-f power amplifier, class B modulator, and oscillator. In class C telegraph service, it will deliver a power output of 250 watts. In self-rectifying oscillator circuits such as are used in therapeutic applications, two 8003's are capable of delivering a useful power output of 375 watts when the circuit efficiency is 75%. The tube may be operated at maximum ratings at frequencies as high as 30 Mc—at reduced ratings to 50 Mc. RCA-8003 is designed with the heavy-duty 32.5-watt thoriated-tungsten filament. For a thoroughly dependable triode either in standard transmitter installations or in the special application field, the 8003 is a logical choice. It is as rugged as they come. List price of the 8003 is \$12.00.

### 8005 is Biggest Little Triode

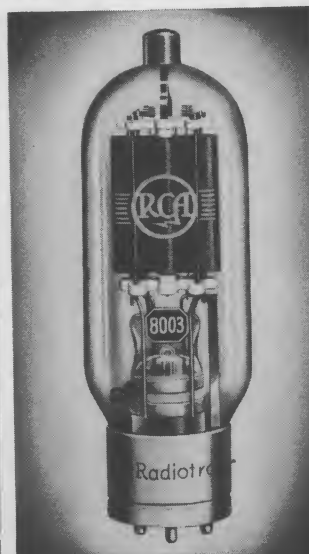
RCA-8005 is the new small-size, high-power transmitting triode deluxe. It will handle 300 watts input in a tube only 6¼" high and 2¼" in diameter. It has a maximum plate dissipation of 85 watts and a low mu of 20. The 8005 is designed for use as a radio-frequency amplifier and class B modulator. A single tube in c-w service will handle 300 watts input (ICAS) and deliver about 220 watts of power—with less than 8

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

### DID YOU KNOW THAT - - -

For the third consecutive time, top winners of the ARRL Sweepstakes used RCA Transmitting Tubes! This year, honors go to W3BES, highest national scorer; W9FS, second highest national scorer; and W6ITH, top-flight 'phone contestant. W3BES used two 812's in the final with an 807 driver. W9FS used an 813 final with an 807 driver. W6ITH used a pair of 806's in the final driven by an 814 buffer and an 807 driver.

### KING OF THE 100 WATTERS



RCA-8003 delivers 250 watts at the low plate voltage of 1350 volts—up to 30 Mc. It is designed particularly to withstand high peak voltages.

#### RCA-8005 CHARACTERISTICS and TENTATIVE RATINGS

FILAMENT VOLTAGE (A.C. or D.C.)	10.0	Volts
FILAMENT CURRENT	3.25	Amperes
AMPLIFICATION FACTOR	20	
DIRECT INTERELECTRODE CAPACITANCES (Approx.):		
Grid-Plate	5.0	μf
Grid-Filament	6.4	μf
Plate-Filament	1.0	μf

#### As R-F Power Amplifier and Oscillator—Class C Telephony

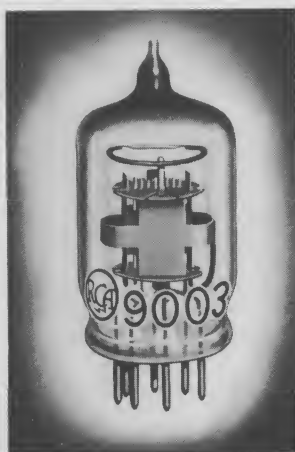
	CCS	ICAS	
D-C PLATE VOLTAGE	1250 max.	1500 max.	Volts
D-C GRID VOLTAGE	-200 max.	-200 max.	Volts
D-C PLATE CURRENT	200 max.	200 max.	Ma.
D-C GRID CURRENT	45 max.	45 max.	Ma.
PLATE INPUT	240 max.	300 max.	Watts
PLATE DISSIPATION	75 max.	85 max.	Watts
TYPICAL OPERATION:			
D-C Plate Voltage	1250	1500	Volts
D-C Grid Voltage:			
From a fixed supply of	-115	-130	Volts
From a grid resistor of	3800	4000	Ohms
From a cathode resistor of	520	560	Ohms
Peak R-F Grid Voltage	240	255	Volts
D-C Plate Current	190	200	Ma.
D-C Grid Current (Approx.)	30	32	Ma.
Driving Power (Approx.)	6.5	7.5	Watts
Power Output (Approx.)	170	220	Watts

## New Low-Cost Tubes Fill Vital Needs in Communications

(Continued from page 2, column 4)

watts of grid drive. In plate-modulated service, it will take 240 watts (ICAS) with only 9 watts of grid drive. In self-rectifying oscillator circuits such as are used in therapeutic applications, two 8005's are capable of delivering an output of 250 watts when the circuit efficiency is 75%. Exceptional among its design features are (1) its hard-glass bulb that is capable of withstanding high temperatures without cracking or collapsing, (2) its Zirconium-coated anode having high heat-dissipating qualities and effective getter action, (3) its ceramic plate cap insulator to minimize corona discharge, (4) a metal shell base with ceramic insulation to withstand high temperatures and provide adequate grid circuit insulation, and (5) its heavy-duty, 32.5-w. thoriated-tungsten filament. It may be operated with maximum ratings at frequencies up to 60 Mc. RCA-8005 is designed and built for RELIABILITY. It will deliver the goods under the most severe conditions of operation—in all classes of service, and it will handle more power than any other tube of its size and class. List price of the 8005 is \$7.00.

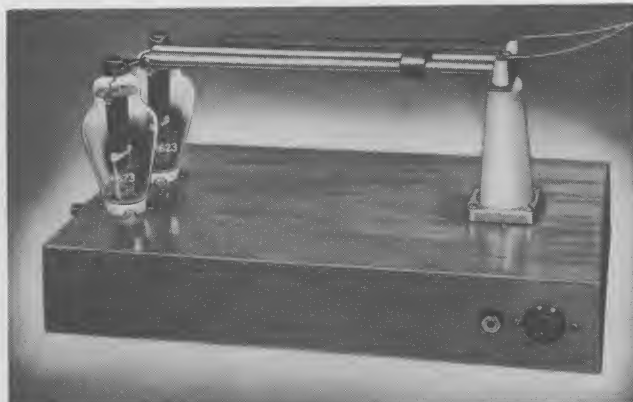
### UHF MIDGET



RCA-9001, 9002, and 9003 offer wide possibilities in the economic exploration of the ultra-high-frequencies.

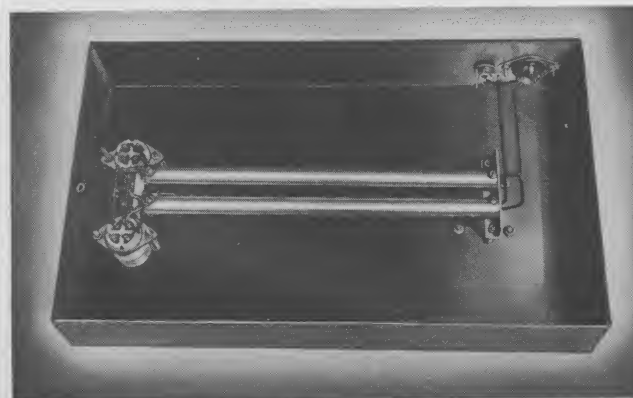
RCA-9001, 9002 and 9003 are the new UHF Midget tubes. They are the answer to the need for low-cost tubes designed particularly for applications requiring high-efficiency, high-gain circuits at unusually high frequencies. For example, the triode 9005 may be used as an oscillator in super-heterodyne receivers up to 500 Mc. Electrically, the 9001, 9002 and 9003 correspond to the Acorn types 954, 955 and 956 respectively. Mechanically, the new Midgets utilize the bulb and base structure of the Miniature types. Their convenient button type 7-pin base permits mounting of the tube in a minimum of space. Double cathode leads in each type reduces input loading and provides increased gain. The 9002 has a double plate lead. The new

## PUSH-PULL 1623 OSCILLATOR FOR 2½ METERS



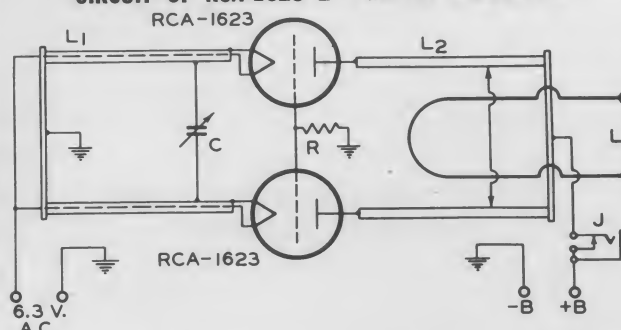
This simple oscillator is capable of delivering 45 watts at frequencies up to 112 megacycles. Features of the unit are its stability of operation and its ease of tuning.

### BOTTOM VIEW OF 1623 OSCILLATOR



RCA-1623's were chosen for the job because they are low-mu types and well-suited for oscillator applications. They are unaffected by ordinary plate-load variations and grid-excitation changes.

### CIRCUIT OF RCA-1623 2½ METER OSCILLATOR



C = 15  $\mu$ f Midget (Cardwell ZR-15-AS).  
R = 1000 ohms, 5 watts.  
L1 = Two 12" Lengths of  $\frac{1}{4}$ " dia. Copper  
Tubing Spaced 1" Between Centers.

L2 = Two 12" Lengths of  $\frac{1}{4}$ " dia. Copper  
Tubing Spaced  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Between Centers.  
Shorting Bar  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " from Plate End.  
L3 = Pick-up Loop, 8" Long.  
J = Plate Current Jack.

Midget tubes provide the engineer, experimenter and amateur with tubes at reasonable cost that will work well into the ultra-high frequencies. The 9001, 9002 and 9003 list prices are \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50, respectively. The 12A6 is a beam power amplifier of the metal type with a 12.6-volt, 0.15-ampere heater, well-suited for use in a-c/d-c receivers. With 250 volts on plate and screen, the 12A6 can handle a power output of 2.5 watts with 10% distortion. List price of this tube is \$1.50.

Comprehensive technical information on the foregoing tubes may be obtained by writing direct to the



Commercial Engineering Section, RCA Manufacturing Company, Harrison, New Jersey.

## SIMPLE OSCILLATOR DELIVERS 45 WATTS ON 2½ METERS

### P-P 1623's Uses Tuned-Plate Tuned-Filament Circuit

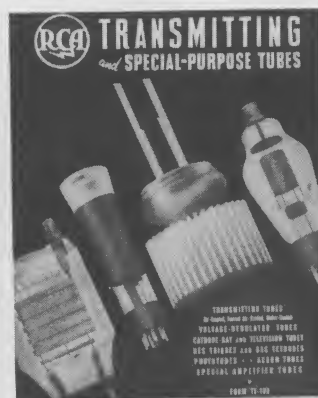
Four feet of copper tubing from the local supply house, a few standoffs and a resistor from the junk box, a pair of economical RCA-1623's, and you're all set to take an active part in the increasing 2½-meter activity.

The simplicity of the circuit of the push-pull 1623 rig can be seen by reference to the circuit shown on this page. A glance at the photographs will demonstrate the straight-forward construction employed. The 1623 is a low-mu version of the RCA-809. It is used in this job because it is less critical to changes in grid-excitation voltage and plate-circuit loading than the 809. The tuned-plate, tuned-filament circuit provides stable u-h-f operation and also permits relatively easy tuning adjustments. The efficient resonant lines take up very little space; each line is only a foot long!

The 1623's should be operated at reduced ratings for 2½ meters. For ICAS telegraph conditions, a measured power output of approximately 45 watts can be obtained with only 200 ma. at 500 volts on the plates. For ICAS phone service, the power output is about 30 watts with 200 ma. at 375 volts. Here's a chance for some of you dyed-in-the-wool low-frequency men to operate in the wide-open spaces on 2½, and enjoy a few pleasant rag-chews—and perhaps even a little skip DX.

Let's go, gang!

### YOUR BOTTLE AT A GLANCE



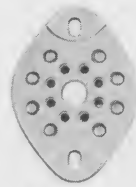
This 8½" x 11" booklet, known as the TT-100, lists the pertinent data on all RCA Transmitting and Special-Purpose Tubes, including the Acorn types, gas types, voltage regulators, phototubes, cathode-ray tubes, and television tubes. Charts on phototubes and transmitting tubes are provided to facilitate selection of a tube type for a particular service or application. The TT-100 is printed in attractive form and is well illustrated with a multitude of tube photographs. Ask your Transmitting Tube Distributor for your copy, or write direct to the Commercial Engineering Section, RCA Manufacturing Company, Harrison, New Jersey.

# HAM TIPS from RCA

## LOW-LOSS RCA WAFER AND ACORN SOCKETS NOW AVAILABLE

Designed for Xmtg, Midget, and Acorn Tubes

Introduction of many new high-quality, low-loss sockets for RCA transmitting and receiving tubes, including the Acorn and UHF Midgets, has just been announced by the RCA Parts Section. This new line of rugged, dependable tube mountings consists of six Ceramic Wafer Sockets, a special Midget Wafer Socket, and a special Acorn Socket.



RCA Wafer Socket

The Ceramic Wafers are designed for transmitting, special purpose, and receiving tubes. They have high dielectric properties and low moisture-absorbing characteristics. The top and edge surfaces are glazed and the bottom surface is wax impregnated. Socket contacts are cadmium-plated phosphor bronze having cadmium-plated steel pressure springs. All contacts are recess-mounted to prevent turning. All types other than the octal socket (illustrated) include a circular groove in the top face of the base to facilitate pin location.

The new Midget Wafer Socket, No. 9914, is designed specifically for the new UHF Midget tubes RCA-9001, 9002, and 9003. This socket utilizes a special mica-filled insulation which has low-loss at the ultra-high frequencies. Pin contacts have exceptionally low inter-contact capacity. Net price of this socket is \$.09.

The Acorn socket, Stock No. 9925, is designed specifically for the RCA-954, 955, 956, 957, 958, and 959. This socket utilizes Steatite insulation having extremely low dielectric losses. Top and edges of the socket are glazed to prevent moisture absorption. Grooved silver-plated, beryllium-copper connectors lock the tube in place and provide positive cleaning contacts. A shield plate is included with each socket for use with the pentode type tubes. Amateur net price of this socket is \$.66.

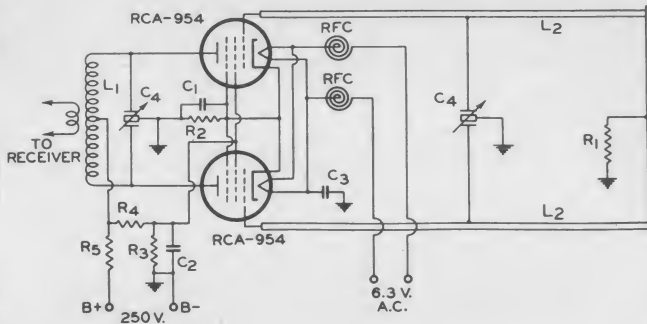


Acorn Socket and Shield

No.	Type	Amateur Net Price
STK-9919	4-contact.....	\$.36
STK-9920	5-contact.....	.36
STK-9921	6-contact.....	.36
STK-9922	7-contact (small pin circle).....	.38
STK-9923	7-contact (medium pin circle).....	.38
STK-9924	Octal (Illustrated).....	.43

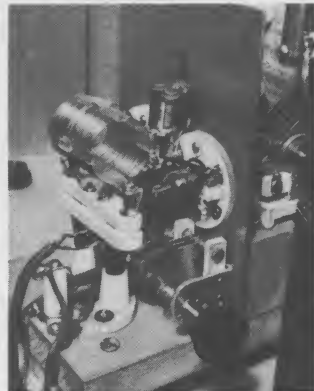
These new units will shortly be available for delivery through your RCA Tube and Equipment Distributor.

## W9NNO PRESELECTOR USES 954 TYPE ACORN TUBES IN PUSH-PULL



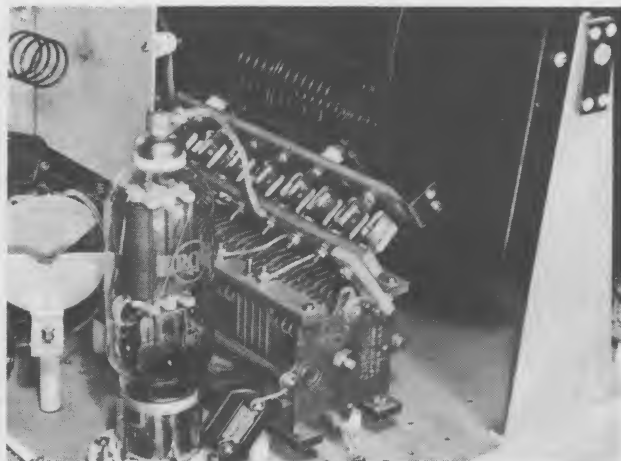
C<sub>1</sub> = .005  $\mu$ f.  
C<sub>2</sub> = .005  $\mu$ f.  
C<sub>3</sub> = .005  $\mu$ f.  
C<sub>4</sub> = See photograph for proportions.  
R<sub>1</sub> = 100,000 ohms.  
R<sub>2</sub> = 500 ohms.

R<sub>3</sub> = 50,000 ohms.  
R<sub>4</sub> = 50,000 ohms.  
R<sub>5</sub> = 10,000 ohms.  
RFC = 10-meter chokes.  
L<sub>1</sub> = Standard low-loss plug-in coil.  
L<sub>2</sub> = 15 feet. Tubing spaced 3 inches between centers.



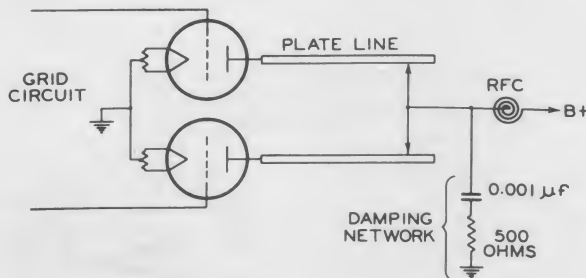
An unusual preselector arrangement has been submitted by Mr. Farrest Nelson, W9NNO, St. Louis Park, Minnesota. The unusual point of interest in the layout is the 954 grid line, which is tuned far 20- and 10-meter operation. This line consists of two 15-foot lengths of  $\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter copper tubing, spaced approximately 3" apart. The line is run from the preselector to the ceiling of the shack, then across the ceiling to the apposite wall. To use the same line for 10-meter reception, it is merely necessary to connect a shunting bar across the line at approximately  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the amplifier. The grid tuning condenser, C<sub>4</sub>, is motor-driven. The motor is controlled at the operating table by a 135-ohm potentiometer connected in a balanced relay bridge circuit.

## BAND-SWITCHING 810 FINAL, NE-PLUS



A check for \$5.00 is on the way to W6QPD at Glendale, California, for this photo of his business-like 810 final amplifier. The picture shows the coil turret which not only selects the proper inductor for the band in use, but also cuts in the proper tank capacitance. The transmitter is a band-switch affair from stem to stern. Tube complement includes an 807 as crystal or E.C. oscillator, 807 buffer, 810 final, and class B modulator 808's. Every tube in the outfit is RCA. Nice work, W6QPD!

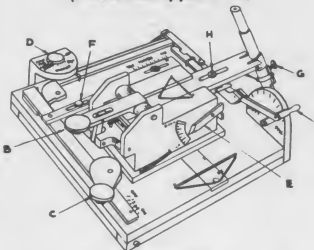
## EFFECTIVE NETWORK ELIMINATES PARASITICS IN P-P UHF OSCILLATOR



Very often a troublesome form of parasitic oscillation occurs in push-pull, ultra-high-frequency oscillators or amplifiers. This parasitic is caused by tubes oscillating in parallel at a frequency usually lower than the frequency desired. The oscillation, superimposed upon the normal mode of operation, generally manifests itself by producing instability in the output and by overloading one or the other tubes. A simple and effective method of stabilizing such a circuit is to connect a damping network consisting of a 0.001  $\mu$ f condenser in series with a 500-ohm, non-inductive resistor from the center-tap of the plate tank (or plate line) to ground. For circuits having inputs up to 150 watts, a 2- or 5-watt carbon resistor should be adequate.

## SUPER WATZIT Automatic Checking Machine Completely Portable, Adjustable, Dismountable & Wreckable

(Patent not applied for)



### DIRECTIONS

Before operating the checker, see that all gadgets are in normal position—all indicators should be set at 6% except levers A, C, D and E which will be at full, on, danger, and up respectively.

### To operate—

1. Place Watzit in such a position that the intersection of cross-hairs in sight is superimposed upon one thing or another.

2. Push lever "A" to left until it points to empty.

3. Push down on button "B" until snapping of catch is heard...

4. Slide doodad "C" to your left.

5. Pull lever "D" up toward dawn and Watzit is ready for another operation.

Knab "D" is for operating erasing mechanism. However, since there is no such thing, this knob will be referred to as dummy. To change length of dawn stroke, move screw "H" in any direction. To change angle of upstroke, loosen any screw and slide pivot "F" to or fro. If pencil point melts, remove by loosening screw "B"... since this is a class 3 1/4 ft... and cockeyed at that.

Important—Never operate button "B" with "A" in "Full" position or Watzit will draw a red line in midair!



# HAM TIPS

from



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NOVEMBER, 1941

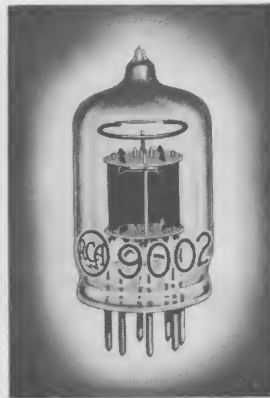
## MIDGET TUBES ENJOY WIDE APPROVAL BY HAMS AND ENGINEERS

Small, Low-Cost Types Offer Wide Possibilities in UHF Work

Interest in the RCA-9001, 9002, and 9003 is running high among the ulf gang these days. They are the answer to the need for economical tubes designed particularly for applications requiring high-efficiency, high-gain circuits at unusually high frequencies. Moreover, they have mechanical advantages not to be overlooked since their conventional method of mounting means that they can be inserted and removed from their sockets with ease. And with their maximum height of only  $1\frac{1}{16}$ " and maximum diameter of only  $\frac{3}{4}$ " they can be made to fit into just about any space.

The 9001 is the sharp cut-off pentode, the 9002 is a triode, and the 9003 is a remote cut-off pentode. All three tubes are heater-cathode types having 6.3-volt, 150-ma. heaters. Static electrical characteristics are quite similar to the corresponding Acorn types, 954, 955 and 956. Grid-plate capacitance of the pentodes is less than  $0.01 \mu\text{f}$ , output capacitance less than  $3 \mu\text{f}$ . Input capacitance for the sharp cut-off pentode is

### UHF MIDGET



RCA-9001, 9002, and 9003 are the new special Midget tubes for use by engineers, experimenters, and amateurs working in the ulf. They are particularly well suited for FM, Television, and other applications requiring high-efficiency, high-gain circuits at high frequencies.

$3.6 \mu\text{f}$ ; for the remote cut-off pentode,  $3.4 \mu\text{f}$ .

When tubes are designed for use at the ulf, it is desirable that their interelectrode capacitances be low, that the transit-time loading effect be as small as possible, and that the

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

## LOW-COST P-P BEAM TUBE FINDS MULTITUDE OF HAM XMTR USES

RCA-815 Delivers 25 to 35 Watts at 112 Mc in Novel Resonant-Line Oscillator

More stations are cropping up on the ultra highs every day. This area of the radio spectrum is attractive. It offers much to the amateur who likes to tinker with new modes of transmission and new types of directive antenna arrays; it provides QRM-free channels for the dyed-in-the-wool rag chewer who enjoys chatting with the local boys across town. It's a place for new adventure. It is with these thoughts in mind that we offer an unusual  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -meter application of the RCA-815 twin beam transmitting tube. This inexpensive little bottle really fills a large gap in the ulf tube line from which the amateur must choose in designing his "ultra-high" gear. Although the 815 really shines as an r-f power amplifier at frequencies up to 225 Mc,

we thought a bit of data on its use in a simple, resonant-line oscillator might have interest. Hence, such a gadget was constructed in our Transmitting Tube Laboratories and the complete story follows.

### WIN \$5.00!

Checks to the winners of suggestions and station photographs in this issue are on their way to W3EYM, K7FST, and W3NT. Good kinks and good pictures pay off. Send us those little pet ideas and let's see your station photo. Those published will win \$5.00 cash.

(This offer is good in Western Hemisphere, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands.)

### Grid Circuit is Tuned

The circuit of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -meter oscillator is shown on this page. Basically, it is of the conventional tuned-plate, tuned-grid type employing "quarter wave" resonant lines in both the grid and the plate circuits. The oscillator is tuned over the 112-116 Mc amateur band by

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

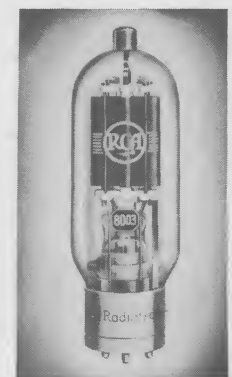
## RCA GUIDE HITS NEW HIGHS AMONG POWER TUBE USERS

Amateurs, Engineers find Xmtg Tube Book Invaluable

The RCA Guide for Transmitting Tubes is setting unprecedented records for demand by Hams and Engineers. Its 72 pages are packed with subjects of high interest to all engaged in the art of radio communication. It contains comprehensive data on 69 RCA Air-Cooled Transmitting Tubes. This data is supplemented by carefully proven circuits that show how RCA transmitting tubes may be used to their best advantage.

The RCA GUIDE is bound in a striking red cover and contains more than 150 circuits and illustrations. Get your copy from your RCA Tube and Equipment Distributor or send 25 cents direct to the Commercial Engineering Section, RCA Manufacturing Company, Harrison, N. J.

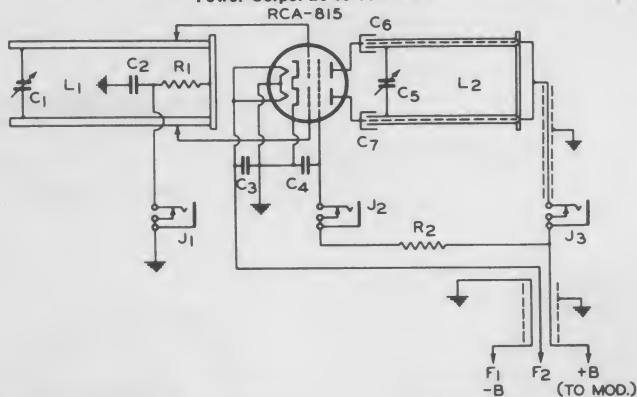
### 330 WATTS INPUT



RCA-8003 is "big-time" among the 100-wattners. It will deliver up to one-quarter kw output with the relatively low plate voltage of 1350 volts, it will take maximum ratings up to 50 Mc, it is built particularly to withstand high peak voltages. The 8003 is a thoroughly dependable triode for transmitters or for special applications. It's as rugged as they come.

### PUSH-PULL RCA-815 OSCILLATOR, $2\frac{1}{2}$ METERS

Power Output 25 to 35 Watts



#### ADDITIONAL PARTS

- 1 RCA-815.
  - 1 Chassis  $\frac{1}{8}$ " aluminum or 16-gauge sheet iron,  $4" \times 4\frac{1}{4}" \times 17\frac{1}{2}"$ .
  - 1 Ceramic socket (National #XC-8).
  - 1 Shielded microphone plug (Amphenol #MC1F and standard microphone plug attachment).
  - 1 Rubber insulating "Boot" (Mueller #29).
- NOTE: The various components which have been mentioned by manufacturers' trade names in this unit are the parts that were actually used. Other parts may be substituted with equally good results, provided they have similar characteristics.
- C<sub>1</sub> C<sub>2</sub>—Line Condensers, 2 Discs of  $\frac{1}{16}$ " Copper 2" Diameter mounted on 10-32 Brass Screws.  
C<sub>3</sub> C<sub>4</sub>— $0.001 \mu\text{f}$  mica, 600 v. (Aerovox #1467)  
C<sub>5</sub> C<sub>6</sub>—Plate line d-c isolation condensers  $0.010 \mu\text{f}$  copper sheet  $1\frac{1}{2}"$  long wrapped around outside of  $\frac{1}{2}"$  tubing.  $0.002 \mu\text{f}$  mica insulation.  
L<sub>1</sub>—Grid Line,  $1\frac{1}{2}"$  O.D. Copper Tubing  $21\frac{1}{2}"$  long, spaced  $1\frac{1}{2}"$  between centers.  
L<sub>2</sub>—Plate Line,  $\frac{1}{2}"$  O.D. Copper Tubing  $13\frac{1}{2}"$  long, spaced  $\frac{1}{2}"$  between centers.  
R<sub>1</sub>—10000 ohm, 1 watt (IRC #BT-1).  
R<sub>2</sub>—15000 ohm, 25 watt (IRC #DHA) (Adjust to 14000 ohms).  
J<sub>1</sub> J<sub>2</sub>—Meter jacks (Mallory "Midget" #A-2).



# HAM TIPS from RCA

## Low-Cost P-P Beam

### Tube Finds Multitude of Ham XMTR Uses

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

means of disc-type condensers ( $C_1$  and  $C_5$ ) mounted near the open end of each resonant line. D-c grid bias for the 815 is provided by the 10,000-ohm grid leak,  $R_1$ . The d-c screen voltage is obtained from the *modulated* plate supply through dropping resistor  $R_1$ .

In order to remove the d-c plate voltage from the plate lines, the plates of the oscillator are capacitance-coupled to the plate line by means of condensers  $C_6$  and  $C_7$ . The d-c plate voltage is fed to the plate side of these condensers by means of insulated wires (shown in dotted lines) running through the center of each plate rod. The constructional details of condensers  $C_6$  and  $C_7$  are given under **CONSTRUCTION**. Three meter jacks provide for the measurement of the d-c grid, screen and plate currents. A 0 to 25-ma. and a 0 to 300-ma. meter are suitable for these current measurements.

### Circuit is Novel, Clean-Cut

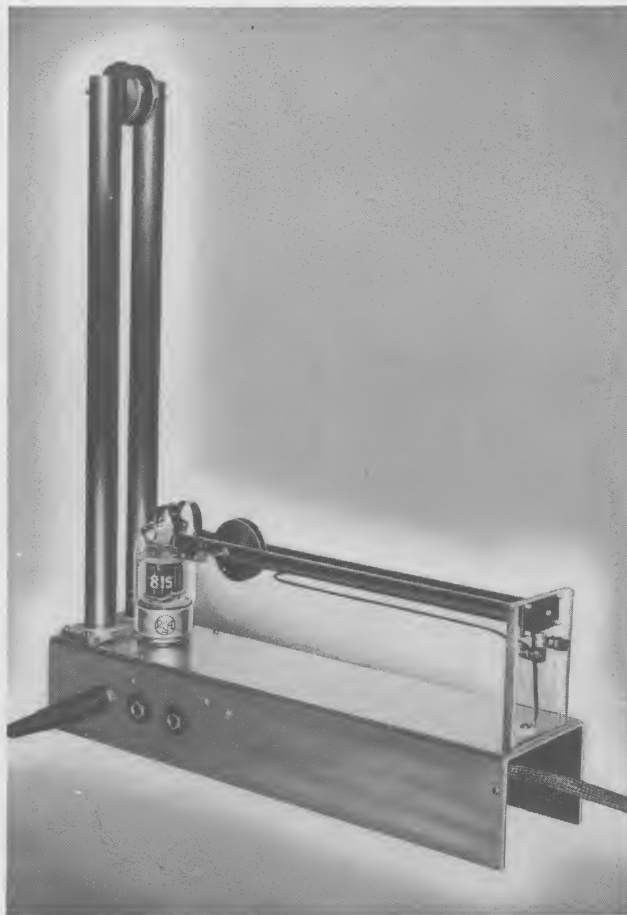
The circuit arrangement, in conjunction with the RCA-815, has a number of worthwhile advantages for uhf operation. These may be summarized as follows:

- (1) Push-pull operation with almost perfect circuit symmetry.
- (2) Minimization of degenerative effects due to low cathode- and screen-lead inductance. The cathodes and screens of the two beam power units are tied together *within the tube* to provide short leads.
- (3) Good frequency stability due to the use of a high-Q grid line.
- (4) Ease of frequency adjustments because both plate and grid lines are tuned with condensers. This arrangement eliminates the use of sliding shorting bars with their usual contact losses and variations in grid drive and plate coupling as the slider is moved.

### The Layout is Effective

Before the actual construction of the oscillator is taken up, it may be helpful to explain the reasons for the particular mechanical layout employed. In order to obtain good frequency stability, a high-Q grid line is used, with the grids tapped near the shorted end (current maximum) of the line. It is possible to obtain higher output with the grids connected across the open end of the grid line, because of the greater driving voltage available. However, this connection impairs the frequency stability of the oscillator because it necessitates a physical shortening of the high-Q section of the grid line. One-inch copper tubing was chosen for the grid line because its rigidity eliminates the need for spacing insulators near the voltage end of the line and because it provides the desired high-Q circuit. The 815 has such excellent grid-plate shielding that it

## PUSH-PULL 815 OSCILLATOR AT 2½ METERS



This novel single-tube oscillator delivers 25 to 35 watts on 2½ meters. High-Q lines are used for maximum frequency stability. The oscillator is tuned by capacitive means. This eliminates need for sliding shorting bars and the possibilities of contact losses and grid drive variations.

will not oscillate when the grid and plate circuits are isolated from each other. Therefore, sufficient external feedback must be provided to permit oscillation. The necessary coupling is provided by locating a portion of the grid line near the plate circuit. Since the layout and circuit arrangement have been chosen to minimize parasitic problems and bugs, it is suggested that the layout be carefully followed.

The construction of this oscillator is relatively simple, the type of construction and the general layout used is illustrated on pages 2 and 3. Short leads and adequate grid-plate coupling are obtained by mounting the grid line vertically at one end of the chassis, close to the 815, and by mounting the plate line horizontally above the chassis at a level with the plate terminals. Efficient operation is obtained by supporting each line at points of low r-f potential, and by keeping all insulating materials away from points of high r-f potential. Freedom from frequency wobble is obtained by making use of large copper tubing for the grid and plate lines. These lines are adequately supported on a heavy chassis.

The chassis is made of ⅛" sheet aluminum, bent into a "U" shape 4¼ x 4 x 17½ inches. Sheet alumi-

num was used at the time the model was built but sheet iron may be used with almost equally good results. The 815 grid leads are tapped about 2½ inches from the shorted end of the grid line to minimize the effect of grid-circuit variations on operating frequency. Solid support of the grid line with a minimum of insulating material at points of high r-f potential is provided by two Polystyrene blocks, spaced about 4½ inches at the shorted end of the line.

### Constructing the Grid Lines

Grid-line condenser,  $C_1$ , is made of two copper discs 2 inches diameter, mounted on brass screws as noted in the circuit legend. The upper Polystyrene support for the grid line (fastened to the top of the chassis) is drilled with two 1-inch holes, 1⅞ inches between centers, so that it can be slipped over the end of the line. The lower support (located at the bottom of the chassis) is bolted to the copper shorting plate which in turn is soldered to the lower end of the line. A piece of Bakelite, or similar insulating material, can be substituted for the lower piece of Polystyrene, because this section of the line is very close to ground potential for radio-frequency.

When assembling the grid-line

structure, it is important to mount the tuning-condenser plates first, and then to slip the drilled Polystyrene strip into place before the copper shorting plate is soldered to the lower end of the line. If the assembly is not carried out in this order, it will be impossible to mount the condenser plates. For the soldering operation, the drilled piece of Polystyrene should be slipped to the far end of the line. Polystyrene melts easily. As the soldering iron of the average ham is too small for such large tubing, a blow torch of some kind will usually be necessary.

After the shorting plate has been soldered to the line and allowed to cool, it should be bolted to the lower piece of Polystyrene (or Bakelite, as the case may be). This insulator is then bolted to the bottom edges of the chassis. As can be seen by reference to the top view of the chassis, the grid leads are made of thin copper strips, wrapped and bolted around each grid rod about 2½ inches from the shorted end. A thin copper plate is bolted between the 815 socket and the chassis to provide a common ground for all r-f circuits. Both cathode terminals (pins No. 3 and No. 6), as well as the ground side of all bypass condensers, should be connected directly to this common ground.

The plate line is made of two pieces of ½-inch copper tubing. Both the plate line and the antenna coupling loop are mounted on a Polystyrene block bolted to the end of the chassis. It is possible to use a metal plate to support the plate line, because the shorted end of the line is at approximately ground potential for r-f, and because the whole line is insulated from the d-c plate voltage. If the metal plate is used, feed-through insulators can be used to support the coupling loop.

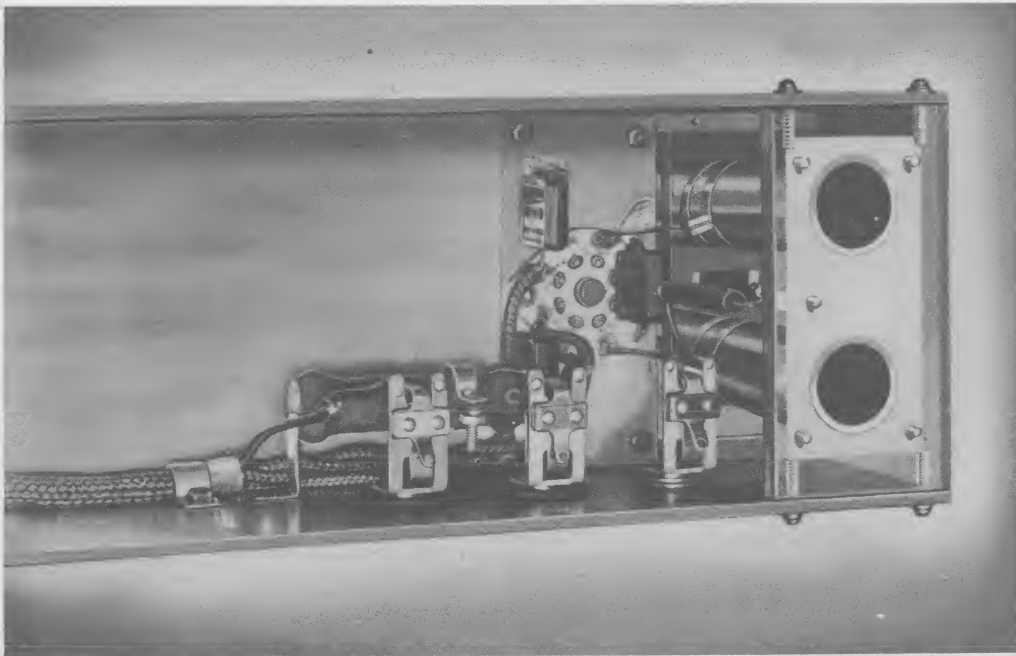
### Safety Measure Real Feature

Insulation of the plate line from the d-c plate voltage will help to prevent many a nasty shock when the transmitter is adjusted and tuned. This feature can easily be arranged by feeding the plate voltage to the plates of the 815 by means of the insulated wires passed through the center of the copper tubing. R-f coupling between the 815 plates and the plate line is improved by installing condensers  $C_6$  and  $C_7$ . These condensers are made by wrapping and bolting a piece of one-inch copper strip around each plate rod at

(Continued on page 3, column 1)



## BOTTOM VIEW OF 815 OSCILLATOR/XMTR



Simplicity and solid construction are the keynote of this equipment. The oscillator may be modulated up to 80 per cent with good linearity. It requires 16 to 19 watts of a-f power to do the job. A pair of 6L6's in p-p class AB<sub>1</sub> will deliver this power.

## Low-Cost P-P Beam

### Tube Finds Multitude of Ham XMTR Uses

(Continued from page 2, column 4)

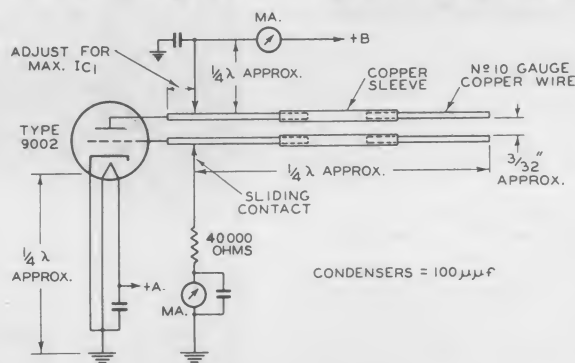
the plate end. Mica, 0.002 inch thick, is used to insulate the copper strip from the rod.

Before the 815 oscillator is actually tested, it is important that the meter leads be adequately shielded. About 4 feet of rubber-covered, shielded microphone cable, with a shielded microphone plug such as the Amphe-nol #MCIF, can be used for this purpose. In addition to this shielding, a 0.005  $\mu$ f mica condenser should be connected directly across the meter terminals. A rubber boot should be used to protect misguided fingers from the exposed metal of the jack, since both the plate and screen jacks are "hot."

## Ready to Tune and Adjust

When the 815 oscillator unit is ready to be tested, it is advisable to use a 2000-ohm, 50-watt protective resistor in the -B lead until the proper circuit adjustments have been made. In adjusting the grid circuit, it will be found that the grid line will tune to 112 Mc when the spacing of  $C_1$  is about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch for the dimensions given. With a 0-25 ma. meter plugged into the grid jack, the plate condenser,  $C_5$ , should be tuned until about 3 to 5 ma. of grid current flows. This condition indicates oscillation. The protective resistor can now be removed and the antenna feeders connected to the coupling loop.  $C_5$  should be tuned slightly on the inductive (low capacitance) side of

## 600-Mc OSCILLATOR USING MIDGET TRIODE 9002



minimum plate current in order to insure sufficient grid current.

The loading can be increased by gradually bending the coupling loop closer to the plate line, until a plate current of 150 ma. flows, with  $C_5$  tuned to resonance. The screen current should be about 15 ma., and the grid current about 3 ma. With these adjustments, the power delivered into the antenna feeders is about 27 watts for CCS conditions, and 34 watts for ICAS conditions—class C telegraphy.

For class C telephony service, it is possible to modulate the 815 oscillator 80% with good linearity. Beyond this, the negative peaks are cut off, due to the tube dropping out of oscillation. About 16 watts of modulating power is required for the CCS conditions, and 19 watts for the ICAS conditions. This amount of power can readily be supplied by two 6L6's operated in push-pull class AB<sub>1</sub>.

## Midget Tubes Enjoy Wide Approval by Hams and Engineers

(Continued from page 1, column 2)

lead inductance be low. In the Midget tubes, as in the Acorn tubes, the transit time is decreased by bringing the cathode, grids and plate close together. The interelectrode capacitances are decreased by using small cathodes, grids and plates. Short, internal leads and low lead inductance are insured through the use of the glass-button stem structure and the single-ended design. Each tube has two cathode leads. These leads may be used in parallel, or as separate returns for input and output circuits, in order to reduce the common feedback inductance. The triode 9002 also is designed with two plate leads.

In application, the Midget tubes may be used in uhf equipment the same way that ordinary tubes are used in standard broadcast receiver application. For example, a typical short-wave receiver might employ 9001's or 9003's in the r-f system as r-f amplifier and mixer. The 9002 could be used as the oscillator. The choice of the sharp or the remote cut-off pentode as r-f amplifier or mixer will depend on the range of signal strengths which it is desired to handle. In the i-f stages, 9001's or 9003's could be used when the i-f frequency is above 100 Mc. The Midgets may also be used in other applications, such as resistance-coupled audio amplifiers and biased detectors, particularly when there are limits on space and weight. The circuit on this page shows the 9002 employed as an oscillator. Under the conditions given, the oscillator will perform smoothly at frequencies as high as 600 Mc with a plate input of 1.6 watts! It is designed for use with tuned grid and plate lines  $\frac{1}{4}$ -wave long. Complete technical information on the 9001, 9002 and 9003 may be obtained by writing to the Commercial Engineering Section, RCA Manufacturing Company, Harrison, N. J.

## SHIP-SHAPE GEAR FROM STEM TO STERN



W3NT of Norfolk, Virginia, wins the five-spot for one of the neatest layouts we have seen in a long time. The business end of the station consists of two separate exciters. The final uses a pair of RCA-860 screen-grid types. Each exciter may also be used separately as a portable rig. Total tubes in transmitter amount to nearly thirty . . . and they are all RCA!

# HAM TIPS from RCA

## 100% RCA WITH 808's IN FINAL



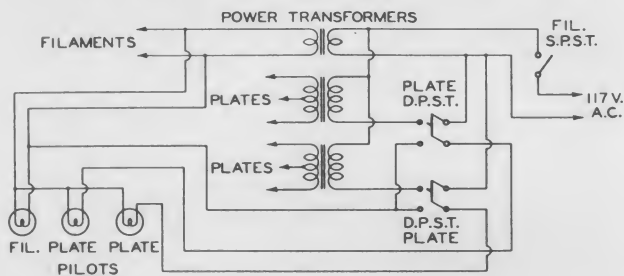
K7FST hits the jack pot with this prize-winning station. Tube line-up in the r-f section is 6L6 oscillator, 802 doubler, 807 buffer, and 2-808's final. Audio section ends up with a pair of 838's. Says K7FST, "I have always been a 100% RCA Tube user. They give you the biggest value ever." Thanks, Om.

## STATIC

I married an OW, a widow with a grown daughter. My OM fell in love with my step-daughter and married her. Thus he became my son-in-law. My step-daughter became my maw because she was my father's YF. Then my OW gave birth to a young squirt who became my OM's brother-in-law and my uncle for he was the brother of my step-mother. My OM's YF gave birth to a son. This young squirt became my brother and also my grandchild for he was the son of my daughter.

Accordingly my YF is my grandmaw because she is my maw's maw. At the same time, I am my YF's husband and grandchild. And since a husband of one's grandmaw is his grandpaw, I am my own grandpaw.

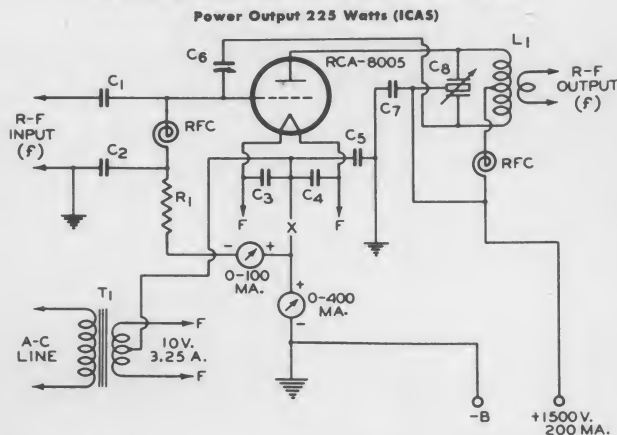
## W3EYM SUGGESTS NOVEL PILOT LAMP SYSTEM



To connect 6.3-volt pilot lamps across a filament transformer winding is no trick. But to connect 6.3-volt pilot lamps in such a way as to indicate plate voltage too, is a trick. W3EYM ingeniously solved the problem by using D.P.S.T. switches in the primary of each plate-supply transformer. Actually the plate-voltage indicator pilots are connected across the filament transformer. One pole of the D.P.S.T. switch makes and breaks this circuit simultaneously with the other pole which makes and breaks the primary circuit of the transformer primary. It's a good wrinkle that nets W3EYM five smackers through the compiments of HAM TIPS.

The license extended to the purchaser of tubes appears in the License Notice accompanying them. Information contained herein is furnished without assuming any obligation.

## R-F POWER AMPLIFIER USING RCA-8005



C<sub>1</sub>=0.0005  $\mu$ f mica, 1000 v.  
C<sub>2</sub> C<sub>3</sub> C<sub>4</sub>=0.005  $\mu$ f, mica.  
C<sub>5</sub> C<sub>6</sub>=0.002  $\mu$ f, mica, 2500 v.  
C<sub>7</sub>=5  $\mu$ f (approx.) 6000 v.  
C<sub>8</sub>=0.85  $\mu$ f/meter/section, 2000 v.  
R<sub>1</sub>=4000 ohms, 10 watts.  
RFC=R-F choke.  
X=Keying relay.

T<sub>1</sub>=Filament transformer.  
L<sub>1</sub>=Tune to frequency "f".  
f=Operating frequency.  
NOTE: Rotor shaft of C<sub>8</sub> is at the high d-c plate potential. An insulated coupling shaft must be inserted between the rotor shaft of C<sub>8</sub> and its control dial.

RCA-8005 is the most powerful of the small triodes. It handles 300 watts input in a tube only 6 11/16" high and 2 7/16" in diameter. It has a maximum plate dissipation of 85 watts (ICAS) and may be operated with high plate-circuit efficiency at frequencies up to 60 Mc—at reduced ratings up to 100 Mc. Outstanding features of the tube are its Zirconium-coated plate, hard glass bulb, ceramic plate-cap insulator, metal shell base with ceramic insulation, and an extra-duty, 32.5-watt thoriated-tungsten filament.

## POLARISCOPE



The tube structure has passed all exacting RCA tests, but what of its glass envelope? This polariscope tells the story. The slightest stress or strain in the glass becomes evident in the path of polarized light. By inspecting in this manner, the danger of leakage or breakage is eliminated—and engineering corrections can be made. As always, the aim is to supply you with tubes of unquestioned dependability in every physical and electrical characteristic.



# HAM TIPS

from



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VOL. 5 — No. 1

CAMDEN, N. J.

JANUARY, 1942

## VFO GIVES 10 TO 25 WATTS OUTPUT FROM 10 TO 160 METERS:

### ENGINEERING HANDBOOKS



These loose-leaf volumes are the engineering authority on RCA tubes. They contain complete data and curves on all transmitting, receiving, cathode-ray, television, and special-purpose types. They are a real engineering guide and an essential reference for circuit designers.

### RCA TUBE HANDBOOKS INDISPENSABLE TO RADIO ENGINEERS

Contain Complete Technical Data  
And Curves for Designers

Little heard of in radio amateur circles but vastly important throughout the field of radio engineering are the RCA Tube All-Types HB-3 Handbooks. These loose-leaf volumes, bound in flexible fabricoid binders, contain the most complete assembly of data and engineering curves on tubes of all types ever compiled. They cover transmitting tubes, cathode-ray tubes for television and oscillograph use, receiving tubes, phototubes, and special-purpose tubes such as the UHF Acorns and Midgets, Low-

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

## EXCITER DRIFTS LESS THAN 20 CYCLES PER HOUR AFTER 40-MINUTE WARM-UP PERIOD

## 802 ECO/807 Amplifier Unit Works Break-In With Clean-Cut Keying on All Bands

By R. B. Lincoln\*

### DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

The largest tube sold by RCA stands over five feet high and is capable of delivering 100,000 watts output . . . and that the smallest tube sold by RCA is only the size of an acorn and can handle an input of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  watts.

Variable frequency oscillators and ECO's, signal spotters and QRM dodgers, up the band and down—comes a new signal and the channel goes jitterbug. Confusion? Most certainly not. It's the new technique of ham communication—shifting frequencies to increase the percentage of QSO's, saving time on calling and message handling, minimizing QRM.

Most simple way of obtaining instant frequency change in any given band is by means of a variable frequency oscillator, usually operated in conjunction with buffer/doubler stages to provide the desired output at the desired frequency. No subject in recent years has become more popular than that of the amateur VFO. A thousand and one articles have been written on a thousand and one versions of it. Most of the discussions are good, some are outstanding. As usual, none of the devices seemed to have all the features that seem important. Thus we set out to design and build an experimental VFO that had them—and we think we accomplished our aims.

### Built for Maximum Stability

The variable frequency oscillator described in this article was built with a view to obtaining (1) maximum frequency stability, (2) break-in operation, (3) chirpless keying, (4) five-band operation, (5) high power output with a minimum of tubes, (6) wide bandspread on all bands, (7) high reset accuracy, and (8) a self-contained power supply. Since it was found that with reasonable care it was possible to reset this VFO within

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

\* Formerly of the Research and Engineering Dept., RCA Mfg. Co., Inc., Harrison, N. J.

### DELUXE 5-BAND VFO WITH HIGH-POWER OUTPUT



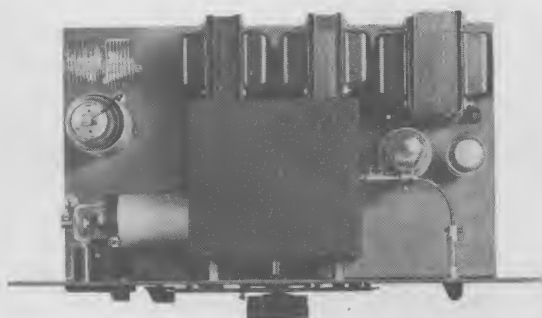
This thoroughly engineered VFO meets modern requirements for a master-control oscillator having exceptional frequency stability, break-in operation, chirpless keying, 5-band operation, high-power output, a minimum of tubes, wide bandspread on all bands, high dial-reset accuracy, and a self-contained power supply.

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# HAM TIPS from RCA

## TOP VIEW OF DELUXE 5-BAND VFO



Simplicity and solid construction are key-notes of this instrument. The vital 802 control-grid circuit is enclosed in the central shield box. Note the dial-mounting arrangement and the extension of the 802 horizontally away from the box. The 807 buffer/doubler stage is rear left on the chassis, the power supply rear right.

## VFO Gives 10 to 25 Watts Output

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

a few hundred cycles (3.5-Mc band) of a marked point on the large band-spread dial—and do it consistently, no provision was made for the inclusion of crystals for spot-frequency operation.

## Uses 802 ECO at Reduced Ratings

A great many VFO's do their best work on but one or two bands. If small tubes are used, or if the fundamental frequency band (the band to which the frequency-controlling grid circuit is tuned) is relatively low, a string of doublers is required to reach the higher frequency bands. Moreover, the multiple doubling system provides very poor bandspread at the higher frequencies. On the other hand, if a higher fundamental grid-circuit frequency is used to obtain higher output and to improve the bandspread characteristic, then it often becomes necessary to forfeit operation on one or more of the low-frequency bands. Consequently, in this VFO it was decided to use the well-screened 802 as the electron-coupled oscillator and to operate it at greatly reduced ratings. Operation of the tube at reduced ratings minimizes frequency drift caused by slightly changing interelectrode capacitances while the tube heats up. Unquestionably, a receiving tube may also be operated as an oscillator to provide equally stable frequency characteristics. But by the time the input of the tube has been reduced sufficiently to obtain the desired stability, its useful output will have dropped nearly to the vanishing point. Then, an extra amplifier or so is required to make up the loss of power. The 802 in this VFO operates at a plate voltage of approximately 470 volts, at a screen voltage of 105 volts (regulated by a VR-75-30), and at a plate current of only 8 to 10 ma. Yet even at these low ratings the tube furnishes enough

power to drive an 807 operating as a buffer, doubler, or quadrupler to a fairly respectable output. And needless to say, the 802 runs very cool under these conditions. Frequency drift during warm-up periods is very small—about 400 cycles at 3.5 Mc.

## 807 Used as Buffer/Doubler

The 807 used in this VFO operates either as a buffer amplifier, doubler, and quadrupler depending on the frequency to which the ECO is tuned. The 807 operates at a d-c plate voltage of approximately 470 volts and a d-c plate current of 100

ma. at full load. D-c screen voltage is approximately 150 volts. Under these conditions, the 807 stage is capable of delivering to a lamp load a power output of approximately 5 watts at 10 meters to 25 watts at 160 meters—enough output to drive a pair of 812's to full output all the way down to 20 meters, and at reduced output to 10 meters. In fact, during these power output measurements it was found that with very careful adjustment it was possible to drive a second 807 on 5 meters!

## Grid Circuit Considerations

The circuit below shows that a bandswitching arrangement is provided for the 802 grid circuit and that switch  $S_1$  cuts in three different sets of pre-tuned grid-coil, trimmer, and padder combinations for practical 5-band operation having exceptional bandspread. This switching system has proven to be remarkably stable in practice; frequent use of it does not change the calibration of the VFO more than a few cycles. The lowest L/C ratio consistent with reasonable efficiency is used on all bands.

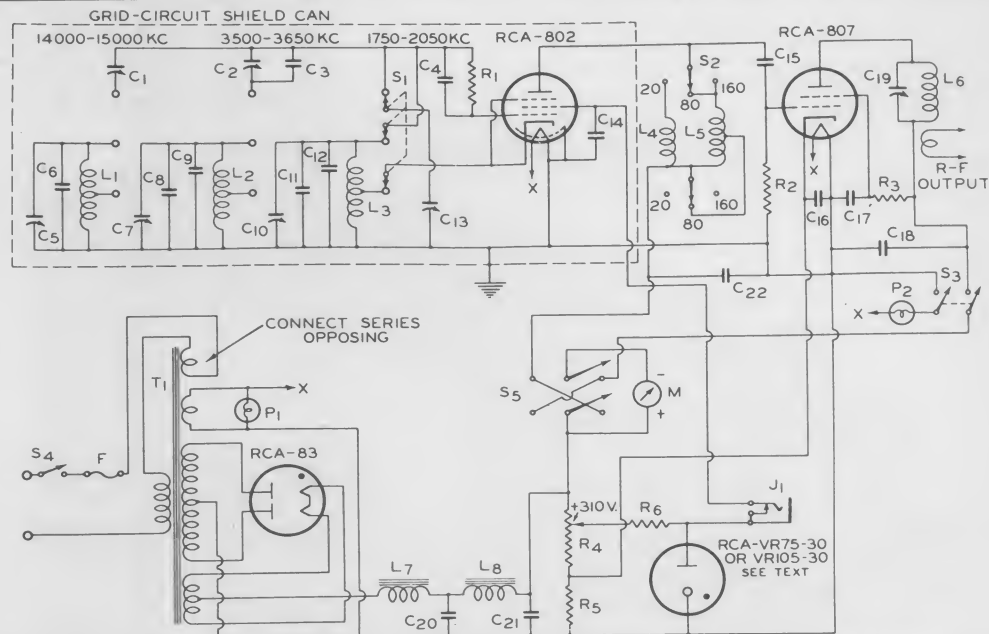
Lowest frequency chosen for use in the grid circuit of the 802 just takes in the low-frequency edge of the 160-meter band. Originally it was considered a possibility to use a fundamental frequency range lying within the standard broadcast band, but this was quickly dropped because of the ever-present possibility of caus-

ing interference in nearby broadcast receivers through-direct pick-up.

## 160- and 80-Meter Operation

When 160- or 80-meter output is desired from the VFO, the 802 grid circuit is tuned to 160 meters (1750 to 2050 kc) by means of  $C_{10}$ ,  $C_{11}$ ,  $C_{12}$ ,  $C_{13}$ , and  $L_3$ .  $C_{11}$  and  $C_{12}$  are zero-temperature-coefficient condensers. The plate circuit of the 802 is designed to resonate broadly on either 160 or 80 meters by means of a tapped coil  $L_5$ , which makes it possible to short out a portion of the inductance by means of switch  $S_2$  for 80-meter operation. A separate coil  $L_4$  is used for 20-meter output, which also is selected by means of  $S_2$ . This system of broadly tuning the plate circuit is similar in principle to the use of the untuned grid coil in the famous TNT oscillator circuit. Primary purpose of the broadly self-resonant plate circuit is to eliminate a tuning control. Secondary benefit is that it eliminates apparent reaction on the oscillator frequency caused by normal tuning adjustments in the oscillator plate circuit. While it is possible to use an ordinary r-f choke in the 802 plate circuit,  $L_4$  and  $L_5$  constructed in accordance with the specifications given in the legend of the circuit provide greater useful output and higher circuit efficiency. Output from the 802 is capacitively coupled to the 807 stage. Power output from the 807 at the desired frequency is dependent on the resonant frequency of

(Continued on page 3, column 1)



- $C_1, C_2, C_3, C_7, C_{10} = 140 \mu\text{f}$  air trimmers (Hammarlund APC-140).  
 $C_6 = 150 \mu\text{f}$  zero-temperature coefficient. (Centralab).  
 $C_4, C_{15} = 250 \mu\text{f}$  mica.  
 $C_8, C_{11} = 350 \mu\text{f}$  zero-temperature coefficient.  
 $C_9 = 250 \mu\text{f}$  zero-temperature coefficient.  
 $C_{12} = 300 \mu\text{f}$  zero-temperature coefficient.  
 $C_{13} = 40 \mu\text{f}$  (min.) to  $395 \mu\text{f}$  (max.) main tuning condenser (Hammarlund APC-350-C).  
 $C_{14} = 0.001$  mica.  
 $C_{16}, C_{17}, C_{18} = 0.01 \mu\text{f}$  paper. 600 v.  
 $C_{19} = 100 \mu\text{f}$  variable (Cardwell ZU-100-AS).  
 $C_{20}, C_{21} = \text{"8-8" Replacement (Cornell-Dubilier #PE-B).}$

- $J_1 = \text{Keying Jack.}$   
 $L_1 = 6$  turns of #16 en. wire on  $\frac{1}{2}$ " form, winding length  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in.  
 $L_2 = 23$  t. #16 en. wire on  $\frac{1}{2}$ " form, close wound.  
 $L_3 = 33$  t. #18 DCC wire on 1" form, close wound.  
 $L_4 = 7$  t. #16 en. wire on  $\frac{3}{4}$ " form, winding  $\frac{3}{4}$ " long.  
 $L_5 = 110$  t. #30 en. wire on 1" form, tapped at 71 turns; close wound.  
 $L_6 = \text{B. \& W. coils. (See table.)}$   
 $L_7 = 8.35$  henry. 200 ma. choke (Stancor C-1645).  
 $L_8 = 20$  henry. 200-ma. choke (Stancor C-1646)

- $P_1, P_2 = 6.3$ -volt pilot lights ( $\frac{1}{2}$  inch).  
 $R_1, R_2 = 25,000$  ohms. 1 w.  
 $R_3 = 17,500$  ohms. 2 watt.  
 $R_4 = 15,000$  ohms. 50 watt slider.  
 $R_5 = 250$  ohms. 10 watt.  
 $R_6 = 10,000$  ohms. 10 watt.  
 $S_1 = \text{TPTT rotary ceramic switch.}$   
 $S_2 = \text{DPTT rotary switch.}$   
 $S_3 = \text{DPST toggle switch.}$   
 $S_4 = \text{SPST toggle switch.}$   
 $S_5 = \text{DPDT toggle switch.}$   
 $T_1 = 600\text{-}0\text{-}600$  volt. 200 ma. power transformer (Stancor P-6170).  
 $M = 0\text{-}150$  ma. 2" square meter (Triplett or Simpson).

## VFO Gives 10 to 25 Watts Output

(Continued from page 2, column 4)

$L_6$   $C_{19}$ .  $L_6$  is of the plug-in variety.

### 40- and 20-Meter Operation

For 40-meter operation,  $S_1$  is set to include the 80-meter grid circuit of the 802. This circuit includes  $L_2$ ,  $C_2$ ,  $C_3$ ,  $C_7$ ,  $C_8$ ,  $C_9$  and  $C_{13}$ .  $C_2$  and  $C_3$  are series padding condensers, used for bandspread over the range of 10 to 90 on the dial.  $S_2$  is set to short out a portion of  $L_5$  so that 80-meter output will be obtained from the 802 plate circuit. The 807 is operated as a 40-meter doubler. Power sensitivity of the 807 is so high that nearly as much output is obtained at this frequency as is obtained on the two lower frequency bands.

For 20-meter operation,  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are set the same as for 40-meter operation. The 807 is operated as a frequency quadrupler. Output is still sufficient to drive a pair of 812's in push-pull to full power output on 20 meters. Bandspread on this band is approximately  $2/3$  that on 40 meters—which is, incidentally, still real bandspread!

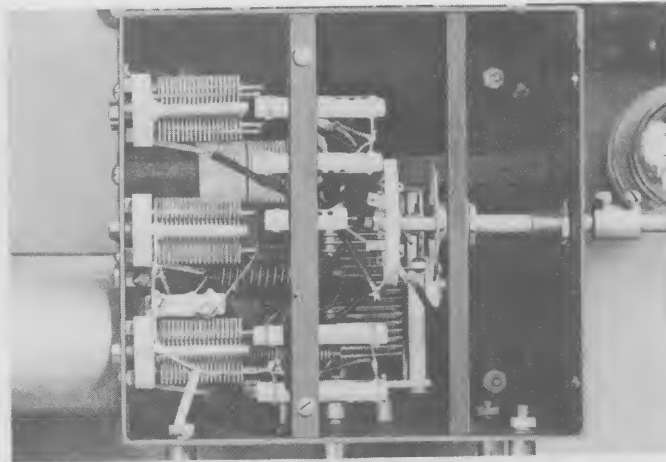
For 10-meter output,  $S_1$  is set to include the 802 20-meter grid circuit  $C_1$ ,  $C_5$ ,  $C_6$ , and  $L_1$ .  $C_6$  is a zero-temperature-coefficient condenser.  $S_2$  is set to include  $L_4$ , tuned to resonate the 802 plate circuit broadly on 20 meters. The 807 is operated as a 10-meter doubler. Bandspread on the 10-meter band covers 10 to 90 on the ACN dial—as much bandspread as on 40 meters.

### Frequency Stability Considerations

Sturdy mechanical construction, proper layout of components to minimize temperature rise in critical tuned circuits, high-quality parts, good voltage regulation, and the proper use of sufficient zero-temperature-coefficient condensers are the essentials of a well-performing ECO. If these important factors are considered from the start, the results are almost always bound to be satisfactory.

As can be noted from the general views of the VFO, chassis and panel design is conventional. Choice of dimensions may be left completely to individual needs. In our case, we chose a chassis, 17" long x 10" wide x 2" deep, and a panel 19" long x  $8\frac{3}{4}$ " high x  $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick. This combination provided the necessary solid foundation for the job. It is interesting to note here that on final tests of the VFO, we endeavored to check the solid construction by raising one corner of the chassis about 2 inches and then dropping it. On checking the frequency shift during this torque/drop test, it was found that the frequency had varied about 30 cycles. Part of this shift was undoubtedly caused by a change in rotor position of the tuning condenser. So much then for solid chassis construction.

## 802 CONTROL-GRID CIRCUIT IS VITAL



The 802 grid circuit and its associated shield enclosure is the most important unit of the VFO. The five air-padders  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ ,  $C_5$ ,  $C_7$  and  $C_{10}$  and the three grid coils  $L_1$ ,  $L_2$  and  $L_3$  are mounted on the left side of the box.  $C_{13}$  and the dial mounting arrangement are seen in the center of the box. Note the position of the five zero-coefficient condensers at the top of the assembly.

### Isolating Grid Circuit from Heat

A bug-bear in the design of ECO's is the problem of heat caused by normal operation of circuit components. This heat nearly always affects the frequency characteristic of the critical-tuned oscillator grid circuit and results in frequency drift. In this VFO, the effective temperature rise of the all-important grid-circuit components has been limited by grouping the grid-circuit components together in one shield can (as shown above) and by isolating this can as far as possible, from all high heat-dissipating units such as transformers, tubes, and bleeder resistors. In this case, the grid-circuit shield can is but  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6" x  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " in size. Only heat-dissipating element in the can is  $R_1$ , the 802 grid leak, which may be considered negligible since the grid current flowing through the grid circuit is unusually small. The 802 tube itself is mounted to the left of the shield can so that the tube projects horizontally away from the can (top view, page 2). Thus, the tube is well ventilated—and, what is more important, its heat does not affect the tuned circuits within the can. As added precautions to minimize the amount of heat reaching the all-important oscillator grid circuit, the 807, power transformers, rectifier tube, and filter chokes are mounted along the rear and side edges of the chassis so that they are well ventilated and are as far removed from the grid-circuit shield can as is possible.

### Screen-Supply Voltage Regulated

The stability of the d-c screen voltage of an oscillator designed primarily for constant frequency output is of great importance. The use of a voltage divider for supplying a fixed value of screen voltage is of help but is not sufficient for maximum stability. For this reason, a voltage-regulator tube is used in the screen-voltage supply of

the 802. It irons out effects caused by line-voltage variation and reduces oscillator hum. It is particularly helpful in eliminating chirps in the output when the oscillator is keyed—and keying is a feature of this VFO.

### Temperature Compensation

All of the foregoing features are vital to a smooth performing and stable VFO, but the final results are incomplete without the application of temperature compensation to offset the change in frequency caused by whatever heat does reach the vital 802 grid circuit. Judicious use of zero-temperature-coefficient capacitors in parallel with the three grid-tank circuits of the oscillator do much to give the oscillator its exceptionally low frequency drift. These capacitors are not a cure-all but they do come into their own where frequency drift is due to reasonably small amounts of heat. These capacitors are mounted within the grid shield can and their installation will be covered later on.

### Assembling the Vital Grid Circuit

The 802 grid circuit and its associated shield enclosure is the most important unit of the VFO and its construction and placement should be the first consideration in the construction of the instrument. The shield box is  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6" x  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " and has a removable top and bottom. The five air padders  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ ,  $C_5$ ,  $C_7$ , and  $C_{10}$ , and the three grid coils  $L_1$ ,  $L_2$ , and  $L_3$  are mounted on the left side of the box. Dimensions of  $L_1$ ,  $L_2$ , and  $L_3$  are given in the circuit legend on page 2. The coils are mounted end-on by means of 6-32 spade lugs.  $C_{13}$ , the main tuning condenser, is held in place by three sets of mounting screws and studs furnished with it for front mounting. The back of  $C_{13}$  is held in place by a strip of  $\frac{1}{2}$ " Bakelite,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and 6" long, solidly bolted to the opposite sides of the box. The zero-coefficient

## RCA Tube Handbooks Indispensable to Engineers

(Continued from page 1, column 2)

Microphonic tubes, Gas-Triodes, and Gas-Tetrodes. For example, data on any particular tube type include its intended use, maximum ratings, characteristics, typical operating conditions, physical dimensions, terminal or socket connections and its most commonly used characteristic curves. These curves are plotted to easily readable scales and large enough for solving of design problems.

In addition to the above information, HB-3 Handbooks contain a valuable storehouse of general information on radio tube definitions, base dimensions, types of cathodes, conversion factors, outline drawings, resistance-coupled charts, etc. RCA All-Types Handbooks are available either in two 4-prong binders marked Vol. 1-2 and Vol. 3-4 (as illustrated) or in three 6-ring binders marked Vol. 1, Vol. 2, and Vol. 3. Subscription price for either style is \$6.00, which includes cost of service for one year.

For those who require information only on receiving tube types, there is available the HB-1 Handbook which contains the first section of the HB-3. The HB-1 is available either in one 4-prong binder at \$3.75, or in two 6-ring binders at \$4.00. These prices include cost of service for one year. All binders of both the HB-1 and the HB-3 are furnished in black fabric, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " high by 5" wide.

Prices quoted above apply only in the U. S. A. and its possessions.

All inquiries and orders for Handbooks should be sent to the Commercial Engineering Section, RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Harrison, N. J.

condensers are rigidly held between two additional Bakelite strips. These two strips should first be clamped together and drilled with holes large enough to accommodate the zero-coefficient condensers. The strips should then be separated and the condensers inserted. Since these condensers are in the form of rather fragile ceramic tubing it is suggested that they be wrapped with several turns of rubber tape to reduce the danger of cracking them. This cushioning also aids in damping any possible vibration. The Bakelite mounting strips are then clamped together and bolted to opposite sides of the grid box, as shown in the figure above. They serve a further purpose by acting as cross-braces to increase the rigidity of the box and of the parts mounted on it.

### Mounting Bandswitch $S_1$

Bandswitch  $S_1$  is mounted on the right side of the grid circuit shield box. It is held in place by means of a third Bakelite cross-brace.  $S_1$  selects the critical-tuned grid circuits and its

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

# HAM TIPS from RCA

## VFO Gives 10 to 25 Watts Output

(Continued from page 3, column 4)

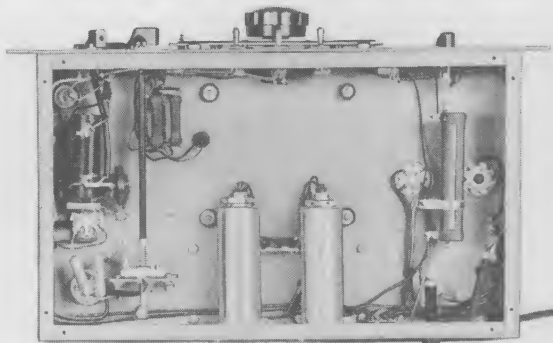
importance cannot be overestimated. It should be of good quality and be designed with ceramic insulation.  $S_1$  is controlled from the front panel by means of a short, flexible shaft which must make a right-angle bend. There is no need to be alarmed about the small amount of backlash originating in the cable because the switch contacts are spaced  $30^\circ$  apart. As mentioned earlier, the 802 is mounted on the lower left side of the shield can. The entire shield-can assembly with the 802 on the side, is then mounted to the chassis by means of four live-rubber washer assemblies. These washers have excellent shock-absorbing qualities. It can now be seen that with this arrangement, mounting the tuning dial rigidly to the panel in usual constructional practice would require the use of a flexible coupling between dial and  $C_{13}$  to preserve the mechanical shock-proof qualities of the live-rubber mountings. But the use of a flexible coupling is undesirable because it will introduce backlash and moreover may not have an exact 1:1 ratio should the shield box become displaced slightly from its normal position.

### Tuning Dial is Important

To overcome the above effect, a National ACN was chosen for the tuning control. It has remarkable freedom from backlash and includes a built-in, semi-flexible coupling device which compensates for minor mis-alignment of dial or condenser.

The ACN dial permits mounting of the tuning control directly on the grid-circuit shield can so that the whole assembly including the dial is free to float. (While on the subject of backlash, it might be timely to touch on the subject of an insidious type of backlash which shows up in some types of double-bearing condensers. This backlash is caused by the tendency of the back end of the rotor shaft to hop up and down in its bearing when the rotor is "inched" first one way and then the other. It is well to look very closely for this defect in a condenser used as the grid-circuit tuning control in any ECO. This defect, of course, will cause no trouble in amplifier circuits.) The white cardboard dial itself is

## BOTTOM VIEW OF DELUXE 5-BAND VFO



All parts are mounted on a 17" x 10" x 2" chassis. Proper layout of components, high-quality parts, good voltage regulation, and correct use of zero-temperature coefficient condensers, contribute to the remarkable performance of this VFO. The 802 plate coils  $L_4$  and  $L_5$  are located in the upper left corner.  $L_5$  consists of 110 close-wound turns of #30 enamelled wire on a 1" form and tapped at 71 turns.  $L_4$  consists of 7 turns of #16 enamelled wire on a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " form. Winding is  $\frac{3}{4}$ " long.

fastened to a sheet-metal backing plate which in turn is mounted solidly to the shield can by means of four  $\frac{3}{8}$ " metal studs. These studs are made about 1" long to permit the dial to be placed about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " in front of the main VFO panel and the grid-circuit shield box about  $\frac{5}{8}$ " behind the VFO panel. Clearance holes are made in the VFO panel to allow for suitable clearance of the studs. The studs are drilled and tapped at each end for 6-32 or 8-32 screws. The dial-backing plate is fastened to the studs by means of countersunk screws to permit a snug fit of the dial against the plate. Four  $\frac{3}{8}$ " holes are drilled through the panel behind the dial to clear the mounting studs, and a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " hole should be made around the condenser shaft center to clear the dial mechanism. With this arrangement it is possible to bump the chassis or operating table without causing appreciable frequency wobble.

In the actual assembly and wiring of the grid shield box, the layout of the large parts should first be determined. Then the ACN dial and  $C_{13}$  should be mounted on the shield box and the positions of the panel holes behind the dial determined. The bottom cover of the can may be mounted by means of the four rubber washer assemblies. The dial and  $C_{13}$  should next be removed from the shield can and with both covers removed from the can, all holes should be drilled, all parts mounted, and all wiring completed. A small "pencil" type soldering iron will prove useful in the wiring of this unit.

Long, flexible leads should be soldered to the 802 socket while the shield can is out in the open. These leads can then be threaded through grommets holes in the bottom shield cover and the chassis before replacing the shield can of the tube. Several inches of slack should be left in these power leads so that the grid-circuit shield box can be tipped up on edge for servicing later, if desired. A small feed-through insulator is used to run the 802 plate lead through the chassis. The 802 plate coils  $L_4$  and  $L_5$

and bandswitch  $S_2$  are mounted beneath the chassis for added shielding. Dimensions of  $L_4$  and  $L_5$  are given in the legend of the circuit on page 2.  $S_2$  is a double-pole, triple-throw rotary switch.

### Laying Out the 807 Stage

As can be seen from the illustrations, layout of the 807 is comparatively simple. Plug-in plate coils are used in this stage. The socket for the plate coil,  $L_6$ , is mounted above the chassis for convenience in changing coils. Tuning condenser  $C_{19}$  is mounted on a bracket beneath the chassis and is connected by a long insulated extension shaft to a control knob on the front panel. The 807 is capacitatively coupled to the 802 through  $C_{15}$ . The plate lead of the tube is run through a feed-through insulator to the tank circuit below the chassis.

### Power Supply is Simple

An inexpensive 600-0-600 volt power transformer and an 83 mercury-vapor rectifier supply all voltages for the VFO. A double-section filter system is used.  $L_7$  is of the swinging type.  $L_8$  is a standard fixed type. Regulation of the power supply is excellent. The 83 with its low voltage drop,  $L_7$  and  $L_8$  with their reasonably low d-c resistance, and the swinging properties of  $L_7$  all tend to compensate for variations in load. Output ripple voltage of the supply is very low. This fact is important in any ECO.

At this point it should be called to the attention of the constructor that the extra 6.3-volt filament winding on the power transformer is connected in series with the primary of the transformer so that the high secondary voltage is reduced to 550-0-550. This is done to prevent application of excessive voltage to the 83. A tap on bleeder resistor  $R_4$  permits adjustment of the VR-75-30 voltage regulator tube so that it draws about 25 ma. under key-up conditions. A d-c milliammeter may be inserted at "x" during this screen-circuit voltage adjustment. In actual tests, it has been found that use of a VR-75-30 gives more 807 output from 160 to 20 meters than when the 802 screen is operated at a higher voltage with a VR-105-30. Moreover, the use of the higher screen voltage doubles the 802 plate current and increases frequency drift during warm-up periods.

### Aligning and Calibrating

This VFO may be considered a precision instrument and as such is deserving of accurate calibration. A frequency standard, such as the RCA type TMV-133A Crystal Oscillator,

(Continued on page 5, column 1)

## GIANT BAND-SPREAD DIAL PERMITS ACCURATE RESET



Bandspread extends from approximately  $120^\circ$  on 20 and 80 meters, to  $145^\circ$  on 10 meters. Tests show that it is practical to reset the frequency within a few hundred cycles of a marked point on 80 meters. For this reason, no provision was made for inclusion of crystals for spot-frequency operation.

### DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

WCFT, the schooner Yankee, maintained round-the-world communication using an RCA-803 325-watt transmitting pentode during its cruise in 1939-1941? Circuit used was an E.C.O. on 18, 24, 27, 36 and 600 meters.



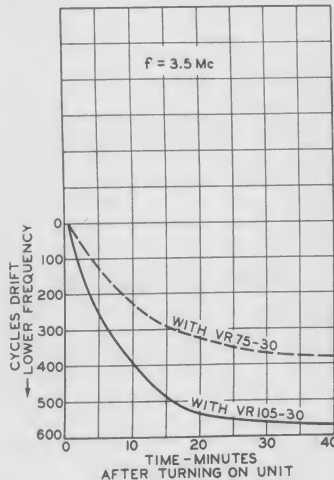
## VFO Gives 10 to 25 Watts Output

(Continued from page 4, column 4)

is invaluable for aligning and calibrating it. The TMV-133A provides usable harmonics every 100 kc. up to 30 Mc. In lieu of such a frequency standard, an accurately calibrated receiver, or a receiver operated in conjunction with a well-built, home-constructed 100-kc. oscillator that is calibrated against a local broadcast station, will be satisfactory.

First, the 802 grid circuit should be adjusted. Plate and screen voltage of the 807 should be removed by leaving  $S_3$  open. Set  $S_1$  to "160" and adjust  $C_{10}$  with a screwdriver so that the oscillator output tunes exactly to 1900 kc. with  $C_{13}$  set at "50" on the dial. If the band will not center, use a larger or smaller value of  $C_{11}$ . Should the dial not cover the complete range from 1750 to 2050 kc., remove one or two turns from  $L_3$  and add to  $C_{10}$ ,  $C_{11}$  or  $C_{12}$  as needed. This completes the calibration for 160 meters and since this grid tank circuit is also used on 80 meters by doubling in the plate circuit, the calibration is also completed for 80 meters.

Second operation is to calibrate the 802 grid circuit operation on 40 meters. Set  $S_2$  to the "80" position and adjust  $C_7$  so that the second harmonic of the oscillator tunes exactly to 7300 with  $C_{13}$  set at "10" (near minimum). Next, turn  $C_{13}$  to read "90" on the dial (near maximum) and adjust  $C_2$  so that the oscillator just hits 3500 kc. This completes the calibration for 40 meter, and since the 80-meter grid tank circuit is also used by quadrupling in the plate circuit, the calibration is also completed for 20-meter operation.



### VFO Frequency Drift Characteristics

Third operation is to calibrate the 802 grid circuit for operation on 10 meters. Set  $S_2$  to "20" and adjust

## W6RTO BUILDS 807 RIG IN VIRTUAL SHOW WINDOW



The \$5.00 prize goes to F. L. Moore, of Moffett Field, Calif., for a picture of his most novel transmitter. The rig uses a 616 crystal oscillator and two 807's in parallel at 120 watts input. It is built in one complete unit with self-contained power supply and an antenna coupler to match any type of radiator. No need for further details, we see right through it (??)

$C_5$  so the second harmonic of the oscillator tunes exactly to 28,000 kc. with  $C_{13}$  set at "90." Output on 10 meters is obtained by doubling in the 802 plate circuit.

After the 802 grid circuit has been aligned, plate coil  $L_5$  should be adjusted to give 3 to 5 ma. grid current when  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  together are set at "80" or "160."  $L_4$  should then be adjusted to give 1 to 2 ma. when  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  together are set at "20." Grid current can be measured by opening the ground end of  $R_2$  and inserting an 0-5 or 0-10 d-c milliammeter in the 807 grid circuit. The opened end of  $R_2$  should be by-passed for r.f. to the chassis during the measurement to maintain a short r-f grid circuit return. As discussed earlier, the 807 is protected during key-up conditions by the semi-fixed bias voltage provided by the sum of the 807 cathode current and the bleeder current developed across  $R_5$ . Dimensions for  $L_6$  are given in Table I, page 6.

### Keying is Crisp and Clean-Cut

Keying of this VFO is done in the oscillator circuit for break-in operation. Oscillation is completely cut off by keying the 802 screen voltage, between the 802 and the voltage-regulator tube. It is important to note that keying of the screen voltage should not be accomplished between the voltage-regulator tube and the negative side of the voltage supply as shown by "X" in the circuit for this method will produce very bad keying transients. With the circuit shown, keying is clean and crisp and any slight key clicks resulting from making and breaking this low-current circuit can readily be eliminated by means of a simple resistance-capacitance filter across  $J_1$  for normally closed circuit. Plug for  $J_1$  may be wired to a key, switch, or relay contact, as desired. For listening,

$S_3$  and  $J_1$  are normally open. To "spot" a desired station, close  $J_1$  and swing  $C_{13}$  to zero beat with the desired incoming signal. Then flip  $S_3$  to "on" when ready to transmit.

### How VFO Performs

The curves on this page show the number of cycles the 802 control grid circuit drifts from a cold start when operating at 3.5 Mc. Note that, when using a VR-75-30 regulator in the screen circuit of the 802, the overall drift is less than 400 cycles and that practically all of this drift occurs within the first 30 minutes of operation. Moreover, after the first 10 minutes of operation, the oscillator drifts only about 150 cycles. When a VR-105-30 is used in place of the VR-75-30, the drift increases, but the results are still exceptional. Various tests were made to check mechanical and electrical stability. When the oscillator grid box was jarred, bumped or twisted, it was found that the signal always returned to within about  $\pm 5$  cycles of its original frequency. It was found that wrapping the bulb of the 802 bulb with several turns of rubber tape aided stability by preventing tube movement within its shield can. A test was made on the practicability of using the band-switching 802 grid circuit.  $S_1$  was rapidly flipped over 30 times in succession. On checking the frequency change after this check, it was found that the total frequency drift was less than 10 cycles! In a careful check of the stability and accuracy of the instrument, it was found that the oscillator could be reset to a few parts in a hundred thousand. Measured power output from the 807 was approximately 25 watts on 160 meters, 20 watts on 80 meters, 15 watts on 40 and 20 meters and 5 watts on 10 meters. Either capacitive or link coupling may be used to

the following stage. When capacitive coupling is used, the length of the interstage coupling lead should be as short as possible. When link coupling is used, losses incurred in the impedance line are not appreciable up to approximately four feet. If it is desired to drive a beam tube, such as an 828 or an 813, it is recommended that a potentiometer be used in place of the 807 screen series resistor in order to reduce the 807 output by controlling the 807 screen voltage.

From the foregoing description, it can readily be seen that this VFO can be built as a precision instrument. As such, it should be treated carefully to provide the constructor with the utmost in performance. It will save the operator invaluable time in station operation and add greatly to the ease and pleasure of getting the most out of every Q30. The author wishes to express his sincere appreciation to Messrs. A. G. Nekut, E. E. Spitzer, and R. S. Burnap of the Radiotron Division for their invaluable assistance in the designing, building and testing of this unusual instrument.

### Appendix

Tuning-condenser values for an ECO designed to have approximately 100% bandwidth may be calculated as follows:

For a given total maximum capacitance ( $C_{max}$ ), the net capacitance variation ( $K$ ) required to give 100% coverage from a low-frequency limit ( $f_{low}$ ) to a high-frequency limit ( $f_{high}$ ) can be calculated from the following relation:

$$K = C_{max} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{f_{low}}{f_{high}} \right)^2 \right]$$

As an example, for the "160" grid-circuit position, assume  $C_{max} = 1185 \mu\text{f}$ ,  $f_{low} = 1750 \text{ kc.}$ , and  $f_{high} = 2050 \text{ kc.}$  Therefore,

$$K = 1185 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1750}{2050} \right)^2 \right] = 324 \mu\text{f}$$

For a variable condenser having a total maximum capacitance of 395  $\mu\text{f}$ , the total shunt padder capacitance should be  $1185 - 395 = 790 \mu\text{f}$  which equals the sum of  $C_{10}$ ,  $C_{11}$ ,  $C_{12}$ , and stray capacitances. See Fig. 2.

If, for example, a tuning condenser having a maximum capacitance of (say) 500  $\mu\text{f}$ , and a minimum capacitance of (say) 50  $\mu\text{f}$  is used, the total  $K$  is  $500 - 50 \mu\text{f} = K$ . For calculation purposes,  $K$  can be treated approximately as a fixed capacitance. Using the well-known series-condenser relations we obtain:

(Continued on page 6, column 1)

### BOOK OF THE HOUR

The RCA GUIDE for Transmitting Tubes is the finest and most complete engineering and amateur guide on transmitting tubes ever published by RCA. It contains comprehensive data on 69 RCA Air-Cooled Types including the 815, 816, 8000, 8001, 8003, 8005, 9001, 9002, and 9003. Don't be without this book another day.



# HAM TIPS from RCA

6



## VFO Gives 10 to 25 Watts Output

(Continued from page 5, column 4)

$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{series}}} = \frac{1}{C_{\text{net}}} - \frac{1}{C_{\text{tuning}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{series}}} = \frac{1}{-324} - \frac{1}{450}$$

$$C_{\text{series}} = 1340 \mu\text{f}$$

This 1010  $\mu\text{f}$  capacitance may be made up of several zero-coefficient condensers in parallel with each other and with a small adjustable padder.

The above calculations are, of course, complicated by the presence of stray tube and circuit capacitances. However, by carefully estimating and allowing for stray tube and circuit capacitances, it is possible to come out fairly closely. Use of partially adjustable padders will make up for reasonable errors. It should be mentioned in passing that, in practice, more error results from inaccurate coil-size calculations, than from inaccurate stray-capacitance allowances.

### READING LIST

1. A Stabilized Variable-Frequency Oscillator, Brown, July 1940 QST.
2. E.C.O. Exciter with 20 Watts Output, Mix, October 1940 QST.
3. An Answer to the ECO Problem, Perrine, September 1939 QST.
4. An E.C.O., 1940 Model, Southworth, November 1940 QST.
5. Notes on ECO Drift, June 1940 QST, p. 68.
6. VFO for Transmitter, Griffin, November 1938 QST.
7. Refinements in Combination Exciters, Ferril, October 1938 QST.
8. A Five-Band Switching Exciter, Kinn, September 1938 QST.
9. Improving ECO Stability, August 1938 QST, p. 28.
10. Look for Me On-Kc., Tilton and Browning, July 1938 QST.
11. Combined VFO and 100-kc. Standard, Stephens, March 1940 Radio.
12. Standard Frequency Crystal Unit, January 1939, QST.
13. A 50-, 100- and 1000-KC. Oscillator, September 1941, QST, p. 32.
14. Let's Talk E.C.O., Stiles and Blair, August 1941 QST.
15. A Transmitter Frequency Control Unit with Three-Band Output, Shuart, June 1941 QST.
16. An Improved ECO, Metcalf, May 1941 QST.
17. A Gang-Tuned V.F.O., Goodman, March 1941 QST.
18. The "Variam 150," Rice, January 1941 QST.

TABLE I  
807 PLATE TANK COIL (L<sub>6</sub>)

Output Band Meters	Diameter Inches	Length Inches	No. Turns	End Link Turns
160	1 1/2	1 1/2	45	3
80	1 1/2	1 1/2	32	3
40	1 1/2	1 1/2	18	2
20	1 1/2	2 1/2	13	2
10	1 1/2	2	8	2

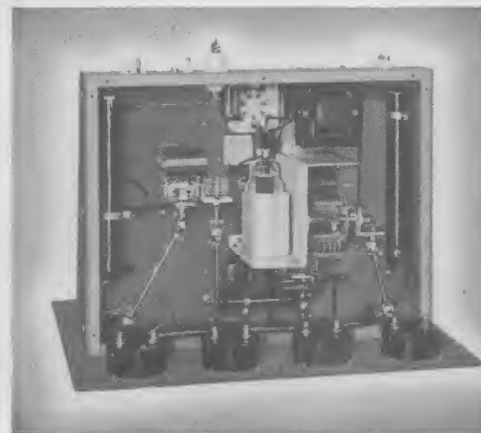
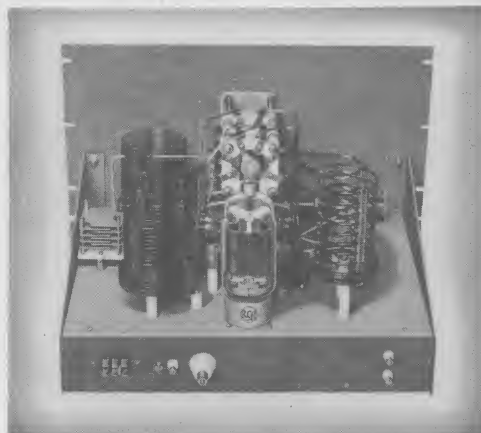
C<sub>1</sub> = 50  $\mu\text{f}$  Mica 1000 V.  
C<sub>2</sub> = 50  $\mu\text{f}$  0.020" plate spacing Cardwell ZR50AS.  
C<sub>3</sub> = C<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>5</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>7</sub>, C<sub>8</sub> 0.01  $\mu\text{f}$  600 V.  
C<sub>9</sub> = 0.01  $\mu\text{f}$  2000 V.  
C<sub>10</sub> = 18  $\mu\text{f}$  two section single ended condenser Cardwell.  
C<sub>11</sub> = 75  $\mu\text{f}$  Special XC-75-18-XD.  
C<sub>12</sub> = 50  $\mu\text{f}$  Cardwell JD-50-OS  
C<sub>13</sub> = 0.002  $\mu\text{f}$ .  
C<sub>14</sub> = 100  $\mu\text{f}$  .020 spacing Cardwell Trim-Air ZO-100-As.  
C<sub>15</sub> = 50  $\mu\text{f}$  .050 spacing Cardwell Trim-Air EO-50-FS.

R<sub>1</sub> = 100-ohms 2W.  
R<sub>2</sub> = 100-ohms 2W.  
R<sub>3</sub> = 20,000 Ohms 2 W.  
R<sub>4</sub> = 10,000 Ohms 2 W.  
R<sub>5</sub> = 20,000 Ohms 100 W.  
R<sub>6</sub> = 40,000 Ohms 200 W.  
R<sub>7</sub> = 25,000 Ohms 50 W.  
RFC<sub>1</sub>, RFC<sub>2</sub> = 8 to 10 turns #16 DDC wound on R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>.  
RFC<sub>3</sub> = R. F. choke National R100.  
RFC<sub>4</sub> = Ohmite 160-meter choke.  
L<sub>1</sub> = L<sub>2</sub>, L<sub>3</sub>, L<sub>4</sub>, L<sub>5</sub> B&W type BTEL turret 160-10 meters.

L<sub>6</sub> = B&W type 2A band-switch coils.  
L<sub>7</sub> = Special final tank coils.  
S<sub>W1</sub> = BTEL turret switch.  
S<sub>W2</sub> = 2A band switch B&W.  
S<sub>W3</sub> = H&K three section switch.  
T<sub>1</sub> = 10-V, 10-Amp. Filament transformer.  
T<sub>2</sub> = (Not shown) 6.3 V. 1 Amp. 807 filament. (center tap ungrounded.)

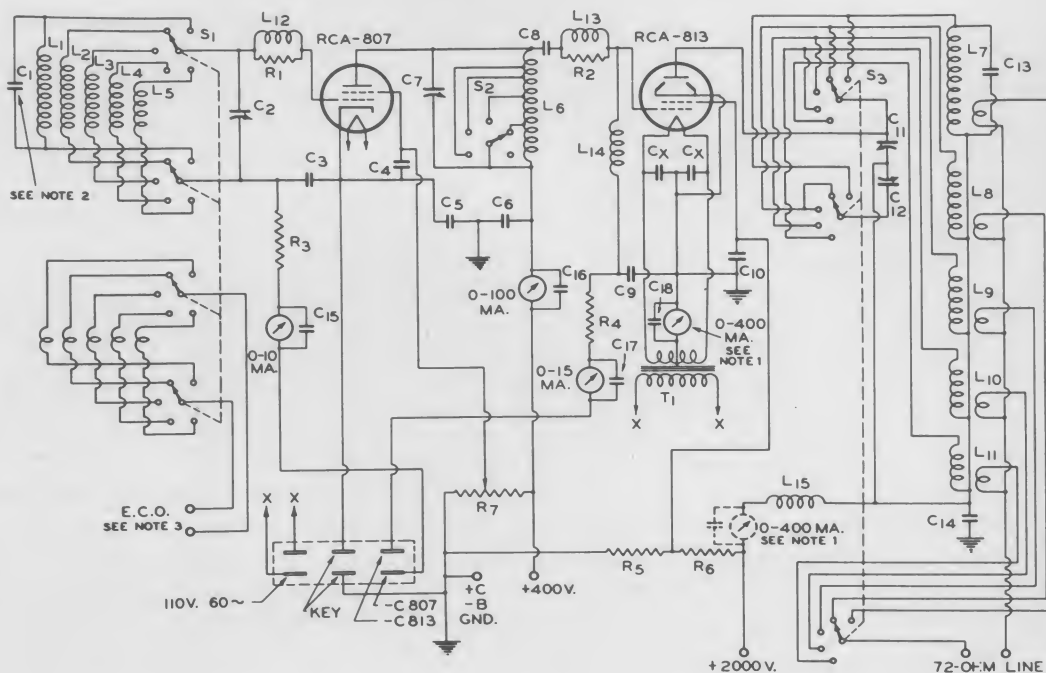
NOTE: The small padding condenser shown across the 160-meter turret coil is for elimination of any resonance absorption in this particular coil on 10 and 20 meters. Capacity of this padder is 50  $\mu\text{f}$  and a mica-type receiving condenser will be satisfactory.

## W3DGP 807-813 RIG A MASTERPIECE OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION



This transmitter deserves special commendation. It was built with careful thought and with a mind to reliability and performance. It consists of an 807 buffer/multiplier stage driving an 813 final. The 807 may be driven by an external crystal oscillator or by a good ECO. Approximately 3 watts of input is all that is necessary for 807 excitation on any frequency. The buffer/multiplier stage is ingeniously located beneath the chassis, the final above it. All circuits are band-switching. Output efficiency of the final is approximately 70% on 10 meters and 75% on 20, 40, 80, and 160 meters.

## SCHEMATIC CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



## W3DGP 807/813 BEAM POWER TUBE TRANSMITTER

Output efficiency, 70 to 75% on 5 bands